BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1826. [NUMBER 1755.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before The Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of April Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Thirteenth day of April in the Seventh year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

G. F. HUGHES,
SHERIFF.

ફોજ્મ•નોમુ

(શ્રી•મુબજ્માં) જી—એપ્—ફીકુશ•શ્રી મુંબજ્નાં•શરીપ્કને•ફોજ્મ•થાપ્એમોચ•તેથી કું•શરીપ્ક•ખબર•ફીમાંથી•જાહેર•ફ્કુંચજે શ્રી•મુંબજ્ની•જુદીફ્કેટરની•શ્રુપરીમ•ફોરટ આગાલ (શેશંન) ત્રરાશે•જે•ઠેફ્કાંણે•ફોરટ બેશેચ•તે•ધેફેરમો•મંગાલવારને•દીને•તારીખ ૨૫ મી•ચાલતા•આપરેલ•મફીના•નીએ• ફ્કલાફ્ક ૧૧ નાં•પેફેલે•પોફોરનાં•શેશંન•ભરાશે *

અને•કું•શરીપ્ક•ખબર•ફીમાંથી•આપુચજે•જેજોફ્ક•માંણશનો•ટંટો•ફ્કમા•ચોરી•ફ્કમા•ખુન•ફ્કમા•તરફ્કટ•ફ્કમા•ફરએફ્ક•ફ્કફ્ક•બીજી•તફ્કશીરનો•દાવો•ફોએ•તે•માંણશ•પોતાનો•મુદો•ખરો•ફ્કરવા•શાટુ•જે•દાફાડો•ફુપર•છાપેલોફ્કે•તે•દાફાડે•તથા•ફુપર•છાપેલા•ઠેફ્કાણે•તાંફાં•તેફેનાં•ચુવાડી અગાર•શાફેદી•અફ્કપે•અને•પોતે•ફાજર•થાએ•અને•માંણશો•ફોરટનાં•ફોજ્મ•વગાર ફોરટમાંથી•જાએ•નફી—તારીખ ૧૩ મી• આપરેલ•તથા•અંગરેજનાં•પાદશાફ્•ચોથાનુ વરશ•શાતમુ *

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all DOGS found in any of the public Streets or roads of this Island, or without the compounds or enclosures of the dwellings of their owners, between the 15th instant and the 15th of next month, will be destroyed by the officers of the Police, conformably to Art. first, of Rule, Ordinance and Regulation II. of 1813.

By order of the Court of Petty Sessions,
W. FENWICK,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
April 1826.

ખબર•ફીમાંથી•આપીએચજે

શરવે•ફ્કુતરાં•એ•ગાંમના•મોટા•રશતા•ઉપર•અથવા•ગજીમાં•અથવા•લોફ્કોના•ધેરોના•વાડીના•બાફ્કાર•અલશે•તો•તા• ૧૫ મી•આએ•મફીના•નીએ•થીતે•તા•૧૫ મી આવતા•મફીના•ની•શ્રુધી•પાલીશ•ફાસીશના•ફ્કનશટેબલો•તથા•માણશો•ફોરટ•પીટીશોશનના•ફુફ્કમથી•એ•ફ્કુતરાં•મારી•નાખશે•ને•એ•બાબત•શને ૧૮૧૩ નાં•ફ્કાએદા ૨ ની•ફ્કલમ•પેફેલીમા•ફુફ્કમ•ફરમાવે ઓછે—તારીખ ૫ આપરીલ ૧૮૨૬ *

મણીરફેાર ચેતાં

ચેલીષે ષર્ષ ઝાંબી યા ગાંપચે ચેષ્યારષ્યાપર ફાષ્પ ગઉનઈપ ઘ્રેરં ચે ધઝંચે નષ્યાંઘઈર્ મીશતી ષ તી તાજીફ ૧૬ યા મણીન્યાપા ષ્ણીષ તે તાજીફ ૧૬ ઈે મણીન્યા ષ્ટરણંત પાઉષ ધમીનાચે મનીષે ઘષ ફાષ્પ ચમાર્ધ ઘ્રેરઠ ષીમીઉષ ચચે ફ્રચધરષ્ય ઝાતરે ચરષ્ય ધ મતીષ યાઘઘત ષ૧ ૧૮૧૩ ચ ઘ્ર ણત ૨ મરૂન ૧ ત્યંત ફ્રઝાન પ્ર રૂચધીન્ન ઘઈે તાજીફ ૬ ધઝગી ષ ૧૮૨૬

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION

On THURSDAY next, the 20th Instant,

MUSHROOM and Walnut Ketchup, Harvey's Sauce and French Capers.
Nine Hogsheads of Scott's Ale.
Fifteen Dozen Champagne.
French Foolscap Paper, Blacklead Pencils, Plated Candlesticks, Glass-Ware, and a variety of other Articles.

AT ONE CLOCK,
A Field Officer's Tent,
AND
A single Poled and two poled Tent, adapted for Carrying on Bullocks, several Rowties, and a few articles of Household Furniture.

Meadows Street, 15th April 1826

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE THIS DAY
EXPOSED FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

EDINBURGH Review, complete to January 1825, 41 Vols. half bound in Russia.... 360
Encyclopedia Britannica, with supplement, 26 Vols..... 600
Mitford's History of Greece, 10 Vols. neatly bound..... 80
Gibbon's Roman Empire, 12 Vols do. 70
Shakespear's Works Malone's Edition, 21 Vols handsomely bound..... 200
Tacitus, 2 Vols..... 18
Hudibras, 3 Vols. handsome Edition. 40

Meadows Street, 15th April 1826

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED,
PER BERWICK,
AN ELEGANT
STANHOPE,

MADE BY DYKES AND CO. ON A NEW PRINCIPLE, AND [illegible] ON COLLINS'S [illegible]

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A CONSIGNMENT OF
ELEGANTLY FRAMED
PICTURES,
IMPORTED PER PROMISE,
VIZ.
PAINTINGS.

SHIPWRECKS, by Turner, Rs. 90
Landscape and Figures by Waite,..... 180
View in Devonshire, Ditto..... 180
Cabinet Landscape, Ditto. 120
View of Frankfort, by Ellis, ... 90
Boxlogre Market place, Ditto, ... 90
A pair of Shipping, Ditto, ... 75
Ditto, ditto, by Turtle, ... 180
Shipping, by Powell, ... 100
Cattle and Landscape, by Dearman, 120
Ditto, by Town. 100
A pair Pheasant and Partridge Shooting, by Jones, ... 75
Views of New Custom House and Fulham Bridge, by Serrus. 75
Dog and Pheasants, by Jones 65

PRINTS.

Sets of Long Racing, ... 100
Ditto Long Hunting, ... 125
Reading the Will, by Wilkie, ... 75
1 Pair Pheasants in Danger, ... 25
Bees Wing and Black draught, ... 34
Mary Queen of Scots, ... 30
Roger Ascham and Lady Jane Grey, 30
Galatea,.... 35
A pair Brighton Beauties,.... .. 30

AND MANY OTHERS.
ALSO
A pair of 18 inch Mirrors in burnished Gold Frames with cut Glass Drops, pans and Shades. 375
A pair 15 Inch Ditto ditto. 250

Meadows Street, 15th April 1826

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

PEARL and Diamond Necklace, Bracelets, Brooch, and Earrings, Rs. 1700
Pearl Necklace, Bracelets, Brooch and Earrings..... 1200
Gold Necklace, Bracelets, Clasps and Breast pin..... 350
Diamond Rings..... 200 and 350
Gold Musical Box..... 300

Meadows Street, 15th April 1826.

Advertisement.

A few Copies of the Plan of the City of Calcutta and Environs, made under the Superintendence of the Committee for improving Calcutta, and shewing their latest improvements, by Major Schalch, Superintendent of Canals and Bridges, have been received by Messrs. SHOTTON & CO. and may be had at their Office at Rs. 50 each.

Bombay, 14th April 1826.

NOTICE,

MR. JAMES J. MACKENZIE is admitted a Partner in the concern of Dirom and Co. and the business will be carried on under the firm of DIROM, MACKENZIE, and Co,

Bombay, 14th April 1826.

BILLS ON LONDON.

MESSRS. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, as Agents for Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will draw Bills at six Months Sight for sums not under £ 100 at 1 | 11 per Rupee on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. of London.

[illegible] April 1826.

A CARD.

THE HONORABLE the GOVERNOR requests the Company of the Officers of His Majesty's and of the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Marine Services, to a BALL and SUPPER at Parell House on Monday the 24th Instant at 9 o' Clock, in celebration of His Majesty's Birthday.

A. O. MURRAY,
A. D. C.

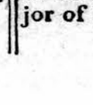
PARELL HOUSE,
April 13th 1826.

A CARD.

THE twelfth N[illegible]ber of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST now in the press, and will be published on or about the 18th Instant.

COURIER OFFICE, 15th APRIL 1826.

For Freight and Passage
TO
MADRAS AND CALCUTTA,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
PRINCE OF WALES,
BURTHEN ABOUT 225 TONS,
A. B. COMMANDER,



WILL positively sail on the 2d Proximo. For Freight and Passage apply to SHAW KHOOSHALCHUND GOOLABCHUND, opposite to Motee-chund Amechund, near the Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 15th April 1826.

નોલ•તથા•ફુતાફ્•શ્રી•મદરાજ•તથા ફ્કલફ્કતાનો•જોજ્એચ

જલદી•ચાલનાફ્•વાંફ્કાંણ•એફ્ક•નાંમે• પરીનશ•આપ્•વેલશ•તથા•ફ્કમેનડર—એ—ળી—આશરે ૨૨૫ ટનનુછે—એ•વાંફ્કાંણ• તારીખ ૨ જી•મેએમેને•દીને•ખામખા•ફુંફા રશે•એનાં•નોલ•તથા•ફુતાફ્•બાબત• શાફા•ખુશાલચંદ•ગોલાબચંદને•બજારનાં• દરવાજા•આગાલ•મોટીચંદ•અમીચંદની• શાંમબે•જાહેર•ફરે *

તા• ૧૫ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

THE Executors to the Will of the late Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM IMLICK C. B. being about to close the accounts of their Administration, do hereby give notice, that all Claims on the Estate must be transmitted without delay, and that all persons possessing property, or being indebted thereto, do immediately make over and pay the same to them.

All applications to be addressed, "To "the Executors of the late Lieut. Colonel "IMLICK, care of Mr. H. WOOLER, "Bombay."

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Bungalows, and other property belonging to the estate at Malliagaum, will be sold there, on Thursday the 1st June next, by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private agreement. Applications to view the premises to be made to Captain NEWTON, Major of Brigade, at Malliagaum.

Bombay, 13th [illegible]

Advertisement.

THE unclaimed Goods from the Ship Malabar (lately arrived from Calcutta) are landed at the Custom House for delivery. Whoever has any claims against the Ship is requested to call at the Office of Messrs. ARRATOON and GREGORY APCAR, on or before the 20th Instant, after which time the Commander will not be responsible for any short delivery, and as the Ship sails in the beginning of next month for China.

Bombay, 15*th April* 1826.

CARD.

MRS. BOYCE begs to intimate that she continues to receive Boarders and Pupils, at her house on Mazagon Hill, on the following terms, viz.

Children under the age of 14 – 35 Rs. per month.

Young Ladies above the age of 14—45 Rs. per month.

Day Scholars 10 Rs. per month.

The utmost attention will be paid to the health and instruction of those entrusted to her care, and, if required, Mrs. B. will be happy to give reference to the Guardians of those Children who have already been under her charge.

Mazagon Hill, 15*th April* 1825.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE SHIRAZ Black and Red WINE, by the last vessel from [illegible] Wine in Persian new invented [illegible]es, and the Red in Carboys which [illegible]ntain 12 of the said Bottles, at MR. [illegible]GUEL'S House, opposite to Eduljee's [illegible]ns' Shop.

Bombay, 15*th April* 1826.

JOHN STUART,

WATCH MAKER.

J. STUART begs most respectfully to Inform his Friends and Public of Poona and out-stations, that he is carrying on the business of Repairing Musical and Vertical Clocks, Watches, and Boxes, in a Bungalow next to the 6th Regiment N. I. Hospital, and humbly solicits a share of their patronage and support.

From the experience he has had in every branch of the business, he trusts he will be found competent to execute any commands he may be honored with, at once creditably to himself, and satisfactorily to his employer.

Poonah, 1*st April* 1826.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMSON,

LATE TAVERN KEEPER,

HAS, since his leaving Bombay, authorised Balcristna and Gopall, by a certain written instrament, to collect all his outstanding debts remaining unpaid, for and towards the liquidation of his debt due Balcristna and Gopall, as bond creditors, and others:—All persons indebted to him, are therefore requested to pay the same over, without delay, to Balcristna and Gopall, who will give sufficient discharges for the same.

Balcristna and Gopall, also request all persons having claim on Mr. Thomas Williamson, will be pleased to furnish them with proper statements thereof, in order, that after a full discharge of the Bond debt due to Balcristna and Gopall, overplus of the collections on account of Mr. T. Williamson, will be distributed among his creditors.

Bombay, 7*th March* 1826.

Advertisement.

THE TWO HOUSES situated without the Town Walls of Bombay, in an Cart called Tellowdy, or Witalwadey, next the temple of Shree Wittoba, and assessed, one under No. 4 and other 29, being the undivided property of the late WITTOBA PANDOORUNGJEE, any person or persons that have ventured, or will hereafter venture, to purchase it, or any part thereof, or receive it, or any part of it, in Mortgage, without the consent of RAGOBA WITTOJEE, one of the heirs and elder Son of the said WITTOBA PANDOORUNGJEE, are hereby prohibited from doing so, under pain of being bereaved from the property he or they may have possessed, and that their money may be lost.

RAGOBA WITTOJEE P.

Bombay, 13*th April* 1826.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પરભુ વીઠોબા પાંડુરંગજીની વગાર વહેચાએલી અગાર વગાર ફીરા ફી [illegible] તે મધે ચેહેર બે શ્રી બા ફારફોટ તેલવડી અગાર ચીઠલ વાડીનાં ચીઠોબાનાં દેહરાંની શામબેચે એ કુપર નંબર ૪ ઠો તથા બીજા કુપર નંબર ૨૮ મોચે—તે શાકુ એ ચેહેરો કુપર ફરએક લોક અગાર લોકો જ્યાતોક્ષ નશીબ ફરીને એ ચેહેરા અગાર એમાંથી ઠેજ એક વેચાતુ અગાર ગીરવી રાગોબા વીકુજી એ મરનારનો વડો છોકરો તથા વારશચે એ ની વગાર રજામેદીથી અગાર વગાર ખુશી થી લેશે લો તેહેની પાશેથી એ ઘણી જો રાવરીથી એ મીલકત પાછી લેશે અને તે લેનારનાં પજશા ખોટા થાશે—તા. ૧૩ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૨૬ *

રાગોબા વીકુજી પરભુ

TO BE LET,

A BUNGALOW, situated at the Mount, near Mazagon, lately occupied by W. C. BRUCE Esq For further particulars inquire of DHUNJEEBHOY NESSERVANJEE BANAJEE, in Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 14*th April* 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT FATTIMA BEEBEE Widow of MAHOMED SAFFEE late of Bombay Mahomedan, deceased, MULNA ESMAIL BIN MAHOMED SAFFEE, MAHOMED HUSSAIN BIN MAHOMED SAFFEE, ABDUL HUHEE BIN MAHOMED SAFFEE, FATTIMA BEEBEE daughter of the late MAHOMED SAFFIE and ABDUL RASACK BIN ABDUL RUSSOOL have this day contracted with TUCKER RANSOREDOSS JADOWJEE to dispose of their DWELLING HOUSE with its ground situate within the Town Walls near the house of Pittamber Vulloo. Any person or persons have any Claims, Demands, Mortgage, or Inheritable Right, he she or they are hereby required to make the same known to TUCKER RANSOREDOSS JADOWJEE within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 14*th April*, 1826.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર કીઆંથી આપીએચજે

શ્રી ચુંબઇવાલો મુશલમાંન મરનાર મહમદ શાકીની વીઢવા પ્રાતમા બીબી તથા મુલના છશમાએલ બીન મહમદ શાકી તથા મહમદ હુશેન બીન મહમદ શાકી તથા અબદલ હકી બીન મહમદ શાકી તથા એ મરનાર મહમદ શાકીની છોકરી પ્રાતમા બીબી તથા અબદલ રશાક બીન અબદલ રશુલ એ ઘણીઆએ રહેવાનુ ઘેહેર એક જમીન શાકે ૬ ફર રેનશીડદાશ જાદવજીને વેચાતુ આપવાનુ શાકુ કીધુછે—એ ઘેહેર શ્રી ફોટમાં પીટાંબર વલુ નાં ઘેહેરની પડોશમાંછે—એ ઉપર ફરએક લોક અગાર લોકોનો દાવો અગાર લેહેણુ અગાર ગીરવી દાવો અગાર વારશો પોચતો હોએતો તે ઘણીઆએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને ૬ ફર રેનશીડદાશ જાદવજીને જાહેર ફરે—તેઆ રપછી કોઇનો દાવો ફળુલ ફરશે નહી *

તારીખ ૧૪ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT HAJEE MAHOMED WAGAY has contracted with HURJEEWUN RAGOONATH and LALLA KESSOW, to dispose of his DWELLING HOUSE, with its GROUND, by the concurrence of the Fazendar thereof, situate within the Town Walls in Hunmon Street. If any person or persons have any Claims, Demands, Mortgage, Inheritable Right, [illegible] to the

or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the said PURCHASERS within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he she or they will be precluded therein.—Dated 15th April 1826.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર કીઆંથી આપીએચજે

કાજી મહમદ વાગે એ ઘણીએ રહેવાનુ ઘેહેર એક જમીન શાઠે ૬ર મંદારની ખુશીથી ફરજીવંન ગુગનાઠ તથા લાલા ફેશવ ને વેચાતુ આપીછુછે—એ ઘેહેર શ્રી ફોટમાં ફરમાંનની શેરીમાંછે—એ કુપર ફરએક લોક અગાર લોકોનો દાવો અગાર લેહેણુ અગાર ગીરવી દાવો અગાર વારશો પોચતો હોએતો તે ઘણીઆએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને ખરીદદારો ને જાહેર ફરે—તેઆરપછી કોઇનો દાવો ફળુલ ફરશે નહી *

તા. ૧૫ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of LAURENCE CURRAN, late a Corporal in the Military Service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 13th April 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN HYDE Esquire, deceased, late a British Subject, residing in the East Indies, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of CHARLES TORIN, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HENRY WILKINSON HARDIE, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 14th day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH APRIL 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 111 of 1826.—Lieut. Col. H. M. Scott of His Majesty's 6th Regiment, will assume the Command of the Presidency Division of the Army from this date.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1826.

No. 112 of 1826.—The undermentioned appointment is sanctioned [illegible] be adjutant re- [illegible] Quarter [illegible] to the

1st Battalion of Artillery.—Date of appointment 1st April 1826.

[*No. 113 of* 1826 *will appear in our next.*]

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1826.

No. 114 of 1826.—Surgeon John Jeffreys of the Madras Establishment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 115 of 1826.—Captain A. A. Auldjo of the 2d Battalion of Artillery, having produced a Medical Certificate, shewing his inability, from the impaired state of his health to perform the active duties of his rank; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, at his own request, to remove him to the Invalid Battalion, and to direct his name to be struck off the effective strength of the army.

No. 116.—The following Promotions are made in consequence of the death of Captain Robert Ogilby, which took place at Saugor on the 27th March on his way to Cawnpoor.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) J. Rankin to be Captain, and Ensign Mark Giberne to be Lieutenant in succession to Ogilby deceased,—Date of rank 28th March 1826.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1826.

No. 117 of 1826.—Lieutenant O. A. Woodhouse of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1826.

No. 118 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Stewart of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Assistant to the Surveyor in the Southern Concan.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1826.

No. 119 of 1826.—Captain Falconer, Sub Assistant Commissary General at the Presidencey and Lieut. Payne, Acting Sub Assistant at Surat are permitted to exchange stations, on the 1st of May next.

No. 120 of 1826.—The provision made by the Regulation of the 12th of August 1812 for the passage & accommodation on board the Hon. Comp'y's. Chartered Ships, of dismissed officers proceeding to Europe, being found inadequate to provide a passage for them in the Free Traders, the Governor in Council is pleased to allow in future the sum of Rupees one thousand, to be paid to the Commander of such private Vessels by which any dismissed Officer may be sent to England. The amount will be paid by the Military Paymaster on the Countersignature of the Town Major.

No. 121 of 1826.—The following appointments are sanctioned.

Ordnance Department.

Sub Conductors John Hannah and Richard Elliot to be Conductors to complete the Establishment.—Date of appointment 12th January 1826.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, APRIL 15*th* 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

The Brig Grecian, Capt. Steele, from Liverpool the 11th Nov. anchored in the harbour on Wednesday morning. We have received a few of the latest English papers by this opportunity, but their contents have of course been anticipated by the arrivals at the other Presidencies. In none of the latest journals we have seen is there a word mentioned about the Governor-Generalship of India.

We have republished in our present number from the Calcutta Govt. Gazette, the official account of the action with the Bhurmese at Pagham Mew. The following extract from the Madras Courier gives a very particular account of the subsequent events.

10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th FEBRUARY.—Halted at Pagahm—bringing up fresh supplies and making preparations for further advance.

During this halt at Pagahm, Doctor Sandford of the Royals who had been taken prisoner some months before on his way down from Prome to Rangoon, sick, and who had been since a prisoner at Ava, arrived from the Capital—sent by the Court to our authorities to enquire our terms of Peace—the King declaring himself ignorant of all the negociating proceedings at Melloon.—He was despatched back again the same night with a statement of the terms on which Peace would be made, and the march on Ava stopped.—The Royal acceptance or rejection of which it was required should be made known without delay, as the Army would not again halt until these terms were accepted, and in every respect complied with by the King, or it occupied Ava.

15th FEBRUARY.—The advance guard, composed as in the advance from Patanagoh moved out, accompanied by the Commander of the Forces.

Brigadier Shaw reached Pagahm with his Brigade from Taung basain bringing some hundred heads of cattle.

16TH FEBRUARY.—The main Army under General Cotton, moved out to the advance ground:

The Madras 38th, under Lieutenant Colonel D. C. Smith, forming the rear guard, and escort to the Commissariat Trains following.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st February.—The march on Yeandaboo continue without any interruption or enemy being encountered.—During this march our prisoners European and Native arrive in Camp from Ava—liberated by the fears of that court on our near approach.—They were about 2 or 3 European Soldiers and between 20 and 40 Natives.—Of the Europeans one was of the Madras European Regiment, taken at Rangoon in June 1824. about whose loss such a general order was issued by Sir Archibald saying that the tortured death he had by that time met with was not to be regretted—the others were of the General's own Regiment the 38th, and also taken at Ra[illegible] in 1821, but of which we he[illegible] nothi[illegible]

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Natives were those missed from the Regiments of poor Brigadier McDowall's party, in the retreat they were obliged to make from the Stockades and fortifications he was sent against with such very extraordinary misinformation in December last near Prome, and the more extraordinary equipment of no guns, no pioneers, no ladders.—These men report that the killed as well as wounded were all decapitated by the Burmahs, and their heads sent as trophies to the Chief—those not wounded being sent prisoners to Ava, where they had since been with irons on their legs, without clothes, or any allowance of food—living on what they could pick up by begging in perambulating the city—their appearances generally deplorable, unclothed, unshaved, unclean, and emaciated.

The Bengal Troops taken in the capture of Captain Morton's stockade and force at Ramoo in 1823, amounting to about 200 had been sent to the distance of nearly 200 miles north of Ava, to labour as coolies in the building of a temple there.—They were to be sent for immediately,

Dr Sandford accompanied by a Mr. Price one of the American Missionary residents of Ava, returned to Head Quarters also during this march —to notify the acceptance on the part of the King of our terms in all respects but one—viz. the money to be paid—which the Ministers stated would in no way be raised.—The utmost they could collect, they sent with Dr. Sandford viz. 6 lacs.—Well knowing to the contrary to this story, our authorities declined to lessen their demand, nor would they halt the march until it was complied with.—The 6 lacs were therefore returned to Ava, with Mr. Price who was to communicate to its distracted counsels and alarmed sovereign our determination.

22D FEBRUARY.—British advance guard and Head Quarters arrived at Yeandaboo—42 miles only from Ava.—The same day a new set of Burmah Ministers and Commissioners arrived in 5 gold war boats each manned by 60 men armed with muskets, and attended by many other war boats containing treasure.—They were empowered to accede to the British terms. to grant all we demanded to whatever extent that would stop our further advance.

23d FEBRUARY.—The whole advancing army arrived at Yeandaboo this day, including the rear guards Commissariat and Baggage-trains—in highest spirits at having but 2 forced marches more to be before the Golden City's gates. The whole force amounting to (as under) Artillery—Horse, and Foot—about 26 pieces ordnance Rocket Troop and 150 men.

Engineers 2 Detachments.
Body Guard about 30 men and horses.
Infantry—King's Royal or Flotilla about 250 men

Do.	41st	200
Do.	89th	150
Do.	38th	250
Do.	13th	200
Do.	47th	350
Do.	87th	500
Madras,	18th	300
Do.	28th	220
Do.	43rd	250
Do.	38th	350
	Total Bayonets.	3170
	Madras, 1st Pioneers about	250
	Total Artillery 26 pieces—Total men	3420

This day the British and Burmah Commissioners meet, and discuss the terms of peace. Terms agreed to, on the following heads.

Assam to be independent on the North under Gumbier Sing.

Arracan ceded to the English on the west Martaban and all South of that river ceded to the English.

23d FEBRUARY.—One Crore of Rupees to be paid towards our expence, 25 lacs on signing the treaty—25 lacs in 100 days at Prome—50 lacs in 1 year at Rangoon.

British Trade to have advantages.

A British Resident to be received and reside at the Court of Ava or at Rangoon as he likes.

No Europeans or other foreigners to settle in Burmah without British permission.

Prisoners to be delivered up on both sides.

The Peguers not to be molested for their alliance with and aid to us.

24th FEBRUARY.—Treaty of Peace signed and ratified, and accompanied by 25 lacs of treasure, delivered at our Head Quarters. Royal Salutes fired by our forces on the occasion. Presents presented from the King of Ava to Sir Archibald Campbell consisting of divers quantities of Cocoa Nuts, Walnuts, Sugar Canes, and other unknown valuables; after which the Burmah Commissioners return to Ava.

25th FEBRUARY.—A Deputation appointed to go to Ava with presents from the British Commissioners to the King—The deputation, consisting of Dr. Knox, of the 1st Madras Pioneers, Captain Lumsdin of the Artillery, and Lt. Havelock of the King's 13th.—the presents 4 horses —2 pairs Pistols—1 piece of flowered Muslin—2 or 3 Musical Snuff Boxes, &c. the only things that could be collected—the Horses were purchased of Major Jackson—his Assistant Qr. Master General, his friend Blake of the Bengal Artillery, and Mr. Mangles' secretary to the Commissioners, at the average prices of 1000 Rupees each—no bad prices considering we are going to embark again for India.—One pair of the pistols purchased of Bengal Commissary Burton for 1000 Rupees—the price of Muslin of a Camp follower for 600—the snuff boxes &c. from whoever had them to part with, at their own prices.

Major Hitchings and Lieut. Col. Tidy both leave us to night with despatches of the Peace—the former for Madras, the latter for Calcutta.—The Tappal is to close immediately, so I must draw my—*Memo's*: by the next opportunity you shall hear more.—We are not in the best spirits —falling back on Prome and Rangoon, instead of occupying the golden city (whose arrogant boast will still be that no enemy has ever reached its gates) is all now talked of, with the warm reception and gaieties we expect from all your residents of the Presidency, after our long absence, our life of toil and suffering.—Adieu,

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It appears from the latest English papers that the worst effects continued to be felt from the changes which had been made in the combination laws, and which had been brought about principally by the exertions of Mr. Joseph Hume, who, we trust, is now convinced that more tact and nicety is required in legislation than he at one time anticipated. Numbers of workmen of all classes, in [illegible] part of the kingdom, had combined, or were combining, for the purpose of extorting higher wages from their employers, which, if they succeed in obtaining, it is impossible to see how far the system may be carried. Mr. Hume, on a late visit to Scotland, wisely rejected the silver cups and congratulatory addresses of his friends the *operatives*, and gave them in return much good wholesome and serious advice; but which we are afraid will prove but a poor substitute for the enactments which he was the cause of annulling. It is not uncommon in this world for people to reap nothing for favours conferred, but the bitter fruit of ingratitude. In the instance, however, of the Hon'ble Member for Aberdeen, there was this remarkable difference, that the very superabundance of gratitude on the part of the Scotch colliers and weavers, must have been to him a source of bitter reflection. We are one of those who think that Mr. Hume has done much good since he became a member of the House of Commons, though we are not partial to the hand-over-hand system of legislation which he would apparently wish to adopt.

It appears from the Calcutta papers that another steam vessel, the Falcon, had anchored in the river Hooghly, having left England on the 12th November!! This, if her steam apparatus was really employed, is a more complete failure by far than in the instance of the Enterprise. Some mystery appears to hang over the purposes of her voyage, and her ultimate destination; but it was reported that she was to sail again in a day or two for Batavia. It is mentioned in the India Gazette that two more steam packets would probably take their departure from England for India. We augur that in both instances the attempt will be unsuccessful. The more we reflect on the subject the more we are convinced that the route by the Red Sea is the only one by which steam is ever likely to facilitate the communication with our native country.

H. M. ships Warspite, Capt. Carroll, and Volage, the Hon'ble R. S. Dundas, were expected to sail for the East Indies about the middle of December.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. R, Woodhouse, 5th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. F. Neville, 2d Grenadier Regt.
Captain D. Canon, 2d do. do.
Lieut. W. C. Freeman, 2d do. do.
Ensign W. Geddes, 2d do. do.
Captain D. Forbes, 2d do. do.
Captain S. J. C. Falconer, Assistant Commissary General of Stores.
Lieutenant S. Slight, Executive Engineer. Surat Div.
Lieutenant A. C. Peat, Engineers.
Lieutenant T. Clibborn, 1st or Grenadier Regt.
Asst. Surgeon James Inglis, 14th Regt. N. I.
Cornet Hon'ble A. O. Murray, 2d Lt. Cavalry.
DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant R. H. Macdonald 8th Bengal Cavalry.
Lieutenant W. Thos. Whitlie, Artillery.
Lieutenant G. A. Stewart, 16th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. & Adjt. G. W. Blachley, Invalid Battalion.
Captain Fleetwood, Rocket Establishment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 9th Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, from Tankara Bunder.
Do. Immaum of Muscat's Brig of War Psyche, Nacquedah, Moorshale Bin Sudally, from Muscat, 29th March 1826.
11th Brig Grecian Captain Anthony Steel, from Liverpool 11th November 1825.
13th Brig John Palmer, Captain Alex. Bane, from Colombo, 4th March.
DEPARTURES.—April 8th Ship Berwick, Captain J. M. Eilbuk, to Persian Gulph.
9th Ship Edmonstone, Captain W. Morgan, to China.
Do. Ship Lady East, Captain Andr. Talbert, to London.
10th Ship Futtay Ellaysha (formerly Futtay Sallam) Nacquedah Dhunjee, to Malabar Coast.
April 11th Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, to Surat.
12th Persian Ship Munsoory, Nacquedah Sallia bin Eusif, to Bushire,
Passengers by Ship Berwick.—Dr. Johnstone, Lieutenant Macdonald, Mr. Malcolm, and Mr. Jolliffe.
Passengers by Ship Lady East—Col. & Mrs. C. Hodgson, Master Hodgson, Captain & Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. Malcolm, & 2 Children, Mrs. Ford, Miss Hopewood, Mrs. Smith & 2 Children, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Lavie, Mr. Eden, Lieutenant Cochrane, Lieutenant Dumaresque, Mr. Stewart, Lieutenant Watkins, Master Henry Barton, Miss Young, & 7 Servants.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 29th. H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth. Captain R. E. Goodridge, from Rangoon 7th, and Elephant Point 9th March,
20th. Ship Glenelg, Captain C. S. Gover, from Rangoon 12th March.
Do. H. N. M. Sloop Sophia, Captain King, from Penang 6th March.
DEPARTURES.—March 26th, H. M. Sloop Fly, Captain Wetherall, for Rangoon.
27th, Ship [illegible] for London.
30th, Ship Sherburne, Captain White, for the Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—March 22d Ship Earl Kellie. R. Edwards, from Rangoon 6th March.
25th Ship Sir Thomas Munro, E. R. Arthur, from Rangoon 6th March.
26th Steam Vessel Falcon, Samuel Moore, from London 9th November, Dowus 12th ditto, and Carnicobar 10th March.
Do. French Ship Amphitrite, A. Fruchard, from Pondicherry 18th March.
Passengers per Sir Thomas Munro.—Captain E. T. Tronson, H. M. 13th Regiment; Lieut. J. H. Roubund, H. C. Bombay Marine.
Per Falcon.—Thomas Powels. Esq.
Per Amphitrite.—Mrs. Pridham and two Children, and Mr. J. Pridham.
DEPARTURES.—March 21. Ship Ann, E. Worthington, for Isle of France.
22d. Ship Nusurat, T. W. Fish, for Bussorah.
March 23. Ship [illegible]m. Charles Dew, for Rangoon.
March 24. Ship [illegible], G. Jellicoe, for Rangoon.

BIRTHS.—On the 8th Instant, the Lady of Mr. Spencer, of the Secretary's Office, of a Daughter.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 29th March, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Lieut. W. Powell, Madras Establishment, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to Fanny, only Daughter of Major General Hewitt, C. B, Commanding the Ceded Districts.
On the 27th instant at the Black Town Chapel, by the Revd. R. A. Denton, Mr. William Martin, Sculptor and Architect, to Miss Eliza Dent.
At St. Mary's Church, on the 27th March by the Revd. T. Lepin, M. A. Magazine Serjeant John Bolton, to Miss Clayton, eldest Daughter of Mr. Clayton, of the Engineer Department.
At St. George's Church, on the 29th March, by the Revd. W. Roy, Mr. William M'Viccars, to Miss Jane Georgiana Gore.
BIRTHS.—In Camp near Laulpett, on the 20th March, the Wife of Serjeant Major Andrew Aitkens, of the 2d Battalion Pioneers, of a Daughter.
At Bangalore, on the 21st March, the Lady of Captain S. I. Hodgson, Brigade Major in Mysore, of a Son.
DEATHS.—On the 20th February, at Baitmungulum, aged 62 years, George Baillie, Esq. First Member of the Madras Medical Board.
At Bangalore, the 22d March, Sus[illegible] Mr. Conductor H. A. Uhthoff, [illegible] ment, aged 38 years.
On the 24th March[illegible] Brady, late of the Ca[illegible]

CA[illegible]

MARRIAGES.—At Cawnpore, on the 25th [illegible] last, at the House of Sir [illegible] rend G. W. Crawford, B[illegible] manding the Sirhind Front[illegible] of the late Lieutenant-Col[illegible] Royal Establishment.
At Cawnpore, on the 25th [illegible] Frase, Mr. R. J. H Magness[illegible] ter ship, to Miss Mary Anne Je[illegible] late John Jennings, Esq. Indig[illegible]
At Ishera, on the 21st March[illegible] Robertson, Rowland Graham, [illegible] Daughter of the late J. R. Snow, [illegible] Surrey.
BIRTHS.—At Futteh Ghur, on t[illegible] Lady of Major J. A. Hodson, of a S[illegible]
At Calcutta, on the 19th March, Mrs. W. D. M. Shaes, of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 23d March, Mrs. James Jacobs, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 24th March, Mrs. Gomes, the Wife of Mr. P. Gomes, of the General Department, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—On the 12th December last, at Shah Merdon, within about 50 miles of Bulkh in Caubul, Mr. George Trebeck, aged about 24 years.
At Calcutta, on the 12th March, Alexander Fraser, Esq. late of Liverpool. Son of the late——Fraser, Esq. of Dalcartog, Inverness shire.
At Dum-Dum on the 17th March Serjeant John Neill of Artillery Overseer in the Gun Carriage Agency Cossipore.
At Dum-Dum, on the 17th March, Mrs. Anne Deare, Wife of Serjeant W. Deare, of the A. A. G. Artillery Office, aged 22 years.
At Calcutta, on the 19th March, Mr. Benjamin Saxton, Adjutant in the Surveyor General's Department, aged 34 years and 7 months.
At Chinsurah, on the 20th March, Mrs Bennett, Alder H. C. Service
At Chinsurah on the 22d March John Brewer, Esq of Derby, aged 36 years.
At Calcutta, on the 22d March, Mr. Charles Kenny of the Honrable Company's Marine, aged 24 years
At Calcutta, on the 23d March Mr. Edward Collins, of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 19 years.
At Calcutta, on the 25th March Mrs. M. A. Sealy, the Wife of Mr. C. P. Sealy, aged 16 years and 4 months.

Madras Intelligence.

MARCH 31, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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New 5 " " ¾ " "

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Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. R. per 100 S. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

Although the Public are in possession of the important news of Peace with the Burmese brought from Rangoon by the H. C.'s Cruizer *Teignmouth*, yet we cannot withhold the following communications from our Correspondents with the Army serving in that Country, as containing matter of interest.

Camp, 40 *Miles from Ava*,
24th February, 1826.

"Although it is not yet officially announced, I have every reason to believe I may venture to assure you, that we have brought the Burmese war to a conclusion.—Our Foes are completely humbled. They have agreed to all we asked, given up all the Prisoners, ceded a great part of their Territory, and paid the first Instalment viz. 25 Lacks of Rupees.—Boats are to be furnished by them to facilitate our departure—but still a large Force will march to Prome, how the 89th Regiment return, I do not yet know, but we wish to go by water."

Since the [illegible] was sent to Press, the [illegible]ness [illegible] has enabled us to submit [illegible] letters received from the sce[illegible] Ava.

Camp

"We have b[illegible] complete Victory [illegible] with a very trifling [illegible] are completely [illegible] quantity of [illegible] pieces of C[illegible] We are no[illegible] to-morrow [illegible] Birmese w[illegible] than we sh[illegible]

"Dr. Sa[illegible] sent down [illegible] and Dr. P[illegible] some time ag[illegible] Lacs of Rupees [illegible] back and told t[illegible] were sent down [illegible] Delegates from the [illegible] and listen to no term[illegible] cide all. The Army is [illegible] sidering it is a trying [illegible] We get plenty of cattle [illegible] ing clause to us. We ha[illegible] want of vegetables, &c."

Camp, 2 *Marches abo*[illegible] 10th and 29.

"Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to you to hear, that our Army under Gen. Campbell is within 7 or 8 marches of Ava. Mr. Price, one of the Burmese Commissioners arrived in Camp yesterday, bringing with him the prisoners, and *I believe* the Treaty agreed to, and 6 Lacs of Rupees. The Burmese were to have paid down 25 Lacs. Mr. Price has therefore been sent back to Ava with the 6 Lacs—and the 25 Lacs to be in Camp in the course of 5 days. The Army still advancing. It is I believe generally supposed that Peace is now certain. The prisoners state that the Birmese are in great alarm, but making preparations for defence.

"[illegible]*on, 20th Feb*[illegible] [illegible] six [illegible] and [illegible] demanded."

Rangoon, 8th March

"I hasten to inform you of the [illegible]cation of the Treaty of Peace between the English and Burmese, by which the former are to retain possession of Bassien, Martaban, Yai, Mergui, and Tavoy, and to receive one Crore of Rupees.—The South West Monsoon will shortly set in, and will consequently hinder the return of the Troops to either Presidencies before the change of the Season.—Mr. Crawford it is excepted will be appointed Political Agent to he Governor General at Umerapoora the Capital of His Burman Majesty."

SHIPS IN RANGOON RIVER,
8TH MARCH, 1826.

H. M.'s Ship *Alligator*,
" " *Slaney*,
" " *Champion*,
" " *Arachne*, expected to sail in a day or two.

TRANSPORTS.

Sulamang,
Glenelg, expected to sail for Madras with Troops,
Golconda,
Almorah,
Carron,
Bengal Merchant,
Aurora,
Hamed Shaw,
Ernaad,

SHIPS SAILED.

Earl Kellie, for Calcutta,
Sir Thomas Munro, do.

[*Mad. Gaz. April* 1.

The Ship Glenelg, Capt. Gover, from Rangoon the 12th ultimo has arrived since our last report.

Passengers.—Lieut, Col. Hankins, 2d M. E, Regt., Major Hiltoif, His M. 45th Regt., Lieut. Roberts, 9th N. I., Lieut. Colebrooke, 43d Regt. N. I., Asst. Surg. Barton, 9th Regt. N. I.

Nothing new had occurred up to the time of the sailing of the Glenelg—The following are Extracts of a Letter from Yandaboo,

"All the Prisoners are brought down with exception of one or two who are wounded, and these we expect hourly—The amount of 25 Lacs of Rupees in Silver and Gold Cups and Bars has been paid. Since we beat off the enemy at Pagham Mew, we have been marching daily with very little halting, and are so near the Capital that it cannot be much more than 30 miles, marching on the banks of the river—the direct distance across the country is far less—It is useless to lament, but we should all have been glad to have taken a walk into it after coming so far. We have more than 3000 men and about 40 Pieces of Cannon.

Dr. Pryce is the Commissioner for the Court of Ava, and it is reported he is the Chief Promoter of the Peace.—From the account of the prisoners their reception at Ava was rather indifferent. It appears that after the affair at Watti[illegible] they were captured, they [illegible]

[illegible] there:
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[illegible] understand
[illegible]ce of His Majesty
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and other, the like.
them complete suits
they were allowed
[illegible]peans of inferi-
[illegible]he Officers
[illegible]s caused to
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[illegible] people were
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[illegible]de about 10 miles
[illegible]ls of Ava cannon
[illegible]jals are said to be
[illegible]m Pagham-Mew to
[illegible]—marching as we have
[illegible]iver—a great deal of cul-
[illegible] roads also are pretty even
[illegible] villages, as usual deserted,
[illegible]d Pariah Dogs—We have
[illegible]veral of the Burmah Gran-
[illegible]a has promised, in order the
[illegible]us, the means of transport for
500[illegible] [illegible]on.—It is expected the greater;
part [illegible]ops will return by water: and the Guns,
Commissariat, Cavalry, Body Guard, and Elephants, by land, with the requisite proportion of Infantry, in case of accidents.

A Royal Salute has been fired on account of the Peace; and some of the troops and a few guns were drawn out yesterday in presence of the Burman Chiefs—some specimens of quick firing were shewn them, at which they seemed as greatly surprised, as at our manœuvres. We expect to leave this place in 4 or 5 days; and to remain at Prome about 2 months; afterwards to proceed to Rangoon and thence to Madras.

[*Govt. Gaz. April* 4.

Calcutta Intelligence.

[illegible]NMENT [illegible]SELL
[illegible]em

[illegible]change [illegible]ntiguated in General [illegible] the 30th January last, are directed to [illegible]earliest opportunity of repairing to the Head-Quarters of their respective Regiments, reporting their progress to the Officers Commanding.

Madras General orders of the 8th Ultimo, Ordering Lieutenant Cochrane, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, to do duty with the Depôt at Poonamalle, for the purpose of joining his Corps serving in Ava, are confirmed.

The Leaves of Absence granted by the Officers Commanding at Madras and Bombay, respectively, to the undermentioned Officers are confirmed:

4th Dragoons—Lieutenant Cochrane, to Europe for Two Years, on account of his health.

45th Regiment—Surgeon Smyth, to Europe, for Two Years, on account of his health.

54th Regiment—Lieutenant Coote, to Europe for Two Years, on account of his health.

54th Regiment—Ensign Dodd, to proceed to Sea, for Six Months, on account of his health.

Assistant Surgeon Hewet, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, has Leave of Absence to proceed to Europe for the purpose of retiring on Half-pay, and to be absent, on that account, for One Year, from the date of his Embarkation.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Allahabad, 15th March, 1826.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Captain Sydney J. Cotton, 3[illegible] Buffs, an Aid-de-Camp to his Lordship, to have effect from the 11th Instant.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment.

13th Foot.

Ensign Thomas Blackwell to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Pyne deceased, 1st January 1826.

54th Foot.

James Bayly, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Slade promoted, 25th Dec. 1825.

The Leave of Absence granted by Major General Sir John Doveton, Commander in Chief at Madras, to Captain Cox, 54th Regiment, to proceed to Ceylon on Private Affairs, and to be absent, on that account, Four Months from the 1st Instant, is confirmed.

The Division Order by Major General Dalzell, Commanding at the Presidency, granting Leave of absence to Lieut. Maxwell, 11th Dragoons, with permission to proceed to, New South Wales for the recovery of his health, and to be absent, on that account, for Twelve Months from the 4th Instant, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Allahabad, 15th March, 1826.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

4th Light Dragoons.

Robert Grumbleton, Gentleman, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Weston promoted, 21st July, 1825.

13th Light Dragoons.

Cornet Richard Sugden, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Stuart promoted, 27th August, 1825. Cancels the promotion of Cornet Sugden, vice Kilso deceased.

16th Light Dragoons

Cornet William Payne Neale, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Crossley promoted, 27th August, 1825.

George Francis Rowl[illegible] Johnston, Gentleman, to be Cornet b[illegible]hase, vice Neale, 27th August 1825.

Edward Baker [illegible]leman. to be Cornet by purchase, [illegible] promoted, 21st July, 1825.

Ensign E[illegible]uller, to be Lieutenant witho[illegible]chase, vice Babington deceased. C[illegible]cels t[illegible] Promotion of Ensign Muller, vice W[illegible] deceased.

To be Ensigns.

Hastings William Neville, Gentleman, without purchase, vice Muller, 11th August 1825.

William Huntley Campbell, by purchase, vice Every promoted, 27th August, 1825.

13th Foot.

Lieutenant William Krefting, from the 53d Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Gardner who Exchanges, 4th August, 1825.

34th Foot

Lieutenant Nicholas R. Brown, from the 46th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Simkins who Exchanges, 11th August, 1825.

41st Foot.

Lieutenant Septimus Harrison, from the Half-pay of the Royal African Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice O'Neill appointed to the 61st Foot, 4th August, 1825.

45th Foot.

[illegible]enant William Moore, from the 11th [illegible]Captain without purchase, vice [illegible]August, 1825. Cancels [illegible]ut Stewart, vice

[illegible]ot.

[illegible]n Simkins, from the [illegible]nt, vice Brown who [illegible]1825.

[illegible] Delavel Elers Napier, [illegible]gn without purchase, vice [illegible]to the 79th Foot, 11th

59th Foot.

[illegible] Gentleman, to be Ensign by [illegible]unston who retires, 30th June,

[illegible]ONATTACHED.

Promotions of Companies by purchase.

[illegible] Honourable John Stuart, from the 13th Light Dragoons, 27th August, 1825.

Lieutenant Charles Andrews, from the 13th Light Dragoons, 27th August, 1825.

Lieutenant John Crossley, from the 16th Light Dragoons, 27th August, 1825.

Lieutenant Henry Duggan Courtayne, from the 44th Foot, 13th August, 1825.

Lieutenant Archibald Wyndham Bishop, from the 11th Light Dragoons, 13th August, 1825.

To be Lieutenant by purchase.

Cornet William Osborne, from the 16th Light Dragoons, 13th August 1825.

MEMORANDUM.

The date of Cornet Bere's Appointment to the 16th Light Dragoons, is 13th August 1825, and not 21st July 1825, as stated in the Gazette of the 13th August 1825.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief,

GEORGE McGREGOR, *Lieut.-Col.*
Acting Adj. Gen.

OFFICIAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

27TH MARCH, 1826.

The following Copy of a Dispatch from Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. is published for general information:

To GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.

Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,---My last communication made you acquainted with my belief that the Enemy were concentrating upon Pegahm-Mew; subsequent intelligence established the fact. Part of the fugitives from Mellon had been rallied at that point, and there reinforced by fresh Levies from Ava. The Command of the whole, amounting to Sixteen Thousand Men, was given to Ta-Yea-Soo-gean, Woondock, *Nai-Woon Barein* * who had pledged himself to his Sovereign to achieve some signal success at the expense of the British, whom, in the insolent language of his Court and Nation, he styled the Invading Army of Rebellious Strangers.

A Reconnoissance effected on the Evening of the 8th, discovered the Enemy in force, and strongly posted about five miles in advance of the village of Yesseah, where I had that day encamped with my Leading Division.

The Report of Burman Prisoners gave us to understand that the Enemy had resolved to defend two Positions; the first having for its Appui the Logoh-Nundah Pagoda: the second, within the Old Walls of the City, which had undergone some partial repairs, and the numerous Pagodas in and about Pagahm;---the former to be occupied by Seven Thousand, the latter by Nine Thousand men. At this particularly crisis, I considered it of importance that the decisions of the Court of Ava should not be left to depend upon hopes cherished under a false confidence in the promises of their new Commander. I therefore took measures for attacking the Enemy on the morning of the 9th, and ordered Brigadier General Cotton, whose Division was twelve miles in the rear, to march with three of his Corps at such an hour during the night, as would ensure his joining me by daylight. Thus reinforced, I marched at Nine o'Clock.

Four miles from our Camp, I found, for the first time since the commencement of the War, the Enemy prepared to dispute the ground with us in the Field, in front of his first position. The disposition of his Troops and his plans for receiving our attack, exhibiting marks of considerable judgment.

The Road from Yesseah to Pagahm leads through a Country much overgrown with prickly jungle, which, whilst it renders it difficult for Regular Troops to diverge from its direct course, either to the right or left, is, in some places, so thick, as completely to mask the formations and other manœuvres of large bodies. The Burmese General availing himself of these advantages, and probably ignorant of the reinforcement the Leading Division had received during the night, drew up his Army in the form of a crescent, both its Flanks being considerably advanced, and the Main Road running directly through its centre, thinking, no doubt, that we must advance by it, till opposed in front, when the Wings would close in to attack us on both Flanks and in the rear, which his great superiority in numbers would have enabled him to effect, had we fallen into the snare. But the advance of the British Force was conducted in such a manner as soon to detect the object of his formation, and he was instantly assailed upon both Flanks. His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry led the right attack (under my own immediate direction,) accompanied by Four Guns of the Bengal Horse Artillery, and a small Detachment of the Body Guard, supported by His Majesty's 89th Regiment. His Majesty's 38th Regiment, that on the Left, supported by His Majesty's 41st, and Two Guns of the Madras Artillery, under the direction of Brigadier General Cotton---whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Parlby, with the 43d Madras Native Infantry, advanced on the bank of the Irrawuddy, our extreme Left, to prevent the Enemy throwing T[illegible]ops to our Rear in that direc[illegible] [illegible]eceived our attack on both [illegible]ly well-formed, and with a show [illegible] but were soon obliged to give way before the rapid fire and steady charge of British Soldiers.

Part of these Troops broke by the 38th, retired into a well-constructed Field-work, but were so closely pursued, that they had not time to form for its defence; here from three to four hundred of them perished, either by the Bayonet, or plunging into the river to escape. The Enemy perceiving both his Flanks attacked and seeing our centre apparently without Troops pushed a column by the main road, towards an eminence in our rear, covered with Pagodas, but was checked, and retired on seeing the 89th in reserve. Several times during the day, they attempted, with their Cavalry, to turn our Right---and vigilantly watching every opportunity, which might offer to effect this purpose. They at one time came down in great force and good order, towards a small party of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry---unfortunately, my Force in Cavalry did not enable me to avail myself of similar opportunities: but the very few I had of the Right Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard, under the Command of Subadar Major Quazee Wallee Mahomet, acquitted themselves with marked gallantry, and entirely to my satisfaction. The first of the Enemy's positions being thus carried, the Troops were re-formed, and, after a short halt, led to the attack of the second, which they soon forced without much opposition. The Enemy, thus defeated at all points, left me in possession of Pegahm-Mew, with all its Stores, Ordnance, Arms, and Ammunition.

Our loss during the operations of this day, although of five hours duration, and continued over four miles of ground, I am happy to say, is comparatively small, a circumstance which I attribute to the want of their usual security behind works, whereby they were not only protected, but afforded a rest for their arms, which has often been the cause of considerable loss to us whilst advancing to the attack.

Every individual engaged conducted himself so perfectly to my satisfaction, that I will not particularize any; a copy of the Order which I issued upon the occasion, and which I beg leave to enclose, will best express to His Lordship my feelings towards the gallant Troops I have the honour to command.

I cannot close this Dispatch without communicating to His Lordship the gratifying intelligence, that the operations of this Force, by Land and Water, since the fall of Melloon, have released from the tyranny of the Enemy, from twenty-five to thirty thousand inhabitants of the lower provinces, who had been detained and driven before his returning boats and army, many of them since the commencement of the War; from three thousand to four thousand Family Boats have passed Pagahm, downwards, since its occupation by us.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Major General.

Head Quarters, Camp, Pagahm-Mew,
11th February, 1826.

P. S. From the information of Prisoners of War, and others, I am led to understand the Enemy will attempt further opposition to our progress towards the capital at a place called Pooway Sawah, which I hope to reach in the course of a very few days.

(Signed) A. C.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Army under the Command of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B; in Action with the Enemy at Pagahm Mew, on the 9th February, 1826.

Bengal Horse Artillery, Wounded—1 Rank and File, and 1 Horse.

Right Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard. Wounded—1 Serjeant or Havildar, 1 Rank and File, and 1 Horse.

H. M. 13th Light Infantry. Killed—1 Rank and File.

Wounded—1 Captain, and 6 Rank and File.

Missing—1 Rank and File.

H. M. 38th Regiment, Wounded—6 Rank and File.

H. M. 41st Regiment. Wounded—1 Rank and File.

1st Battalion Madras Pioneers. Wounded—1 Rank and File.

Name of the Officer Wounded.

Capt. E. T. Tronson, H M. 13th Light Infantry, severely, not dangerously.

(Signed) F. S. TIDY, *Lieut. Col.*
Deputy Adjutant General.

Return of Ordnance, Arms, &c. Captured from the Enemy on the 9th Feb. 1826, by the Army under the Command of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B.

Brass Guns, long—two 12-pounders, five 2-pounders, seven Swivels, and two Jinjals.

Iron Guns, long—five 1½-pounders, seven 2-pounders, one 2½-pounder, ten 3-pounders, one 3½-pounder, one 4½-pounder, seven Swivels, and ninety two Jinjals.

Round Shot, for different Calibres, ..	1760
Bar Shot, ...	8
Muskets, ...	172
Musket Balls, ...	26000
Gun Powder, Tons 3, Cwt. 10	
Flints, ...	20000
Steel Bars, ...	135
Lead, lbs.	740
Sulphur, lbs.	252

(Signed) C. HOPKINSON, *Lt. Col.*
Commanding the Artillery with the Forces Camp, Pagahm-Mew, 11th Feb 1826.

Loss by Fire.—The homeward bound Ship *Stanmore*, Captain Francis Farquharson, bound for Madras and London, left her moorings at Chaund Paul Ghaut yesterday evening, after embarking a considerable number of Passengers, and anchored off the Cooley Bazar, where, we regret to state, she perished by fire. About 8 o'clock in the evening, whilst the passengers were promenading on the Poop, and some sitting in the Cuddy, a smoke accompanied by a suffocating smell was discovered issuing from one of the gun deck stern cabins, which upon being entered was found to be in a blaze, a part of the furniture having caught fire thro' the carelessness of some servant maids, and who instead of giving an alarm were found fruitlessly exerting themselves to subdue the flames, which at this period had gained a height beyond the power of any control whatever. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the exertions of Captain Farquharson, and the other Officers and crew of this ship, who at the peril of their lives made every exertion to preserve some portion of her very valuable Cargo, but without effect.

The Vessel was the property of Thomas Ferguson, Esq. who we are happy to learn is amply secured.

In our Obituary list will be found the name of Mr. GEORGE TREBECK, the companion of the late Mr. MOORCROFT in his perilous travels through Barbarous and unknown countries, and his fellow sufferer in the causes of Oriental Knowledge and Science. Mr. TREBECK survived his friend only a very short time, and died at *Shak Murdon*, on the 12th December at the early age of 24.

[*John Bull, March* 23.

We have much satisfaction in being able to announce that the Government has resolved to refer to Mr. Prince, late Resident of Natal, the claims of such individuals as conceive themselves to be losers by the transfer of Fort Marlborough to the Dutch. The duties of this important task are of a very delicate nature, but it must be very gratifying to all parties interested to hear, that they have been confided to a man of such extensive local and personal information as Mr. Prince, whose general character must also tend to promote the confidence of all those who are interested in the important matters likely to be brought before him.

[*Ben. Hur. March* 23.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

* King of the Lower Regions.

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE *PRABHOO*, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTEL[illegible]ANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Noti[illegible]will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to [illegible]the[illegible]ive orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO T[illegible]

SA[illegible]

(Continued from the last Page.)

We are happy to be able to state, that the experiments for trying the strength of the suspension bridge at Kidderpore which took place yesterday morning, proved, to the full satisfaction of the lookers on, that it was capable of supporting more weight than is likely ever to pass over it together, except for the purposes of trial.

Five Horse Artillery waggons, each loaded with about 8 Cwt. of 6lb. shot and drawn by four horses, three mounted, one led, crossed and recrossed the Bridge several times at a full trot: two of the waggons abreast, in close order (which may be estimated, including the horses, riders, &c. at nearly three tons) were driven quickly over; the large cast iron roller, immediately followed by five waggons and spare horses, next passed and repassed, and finally from twenty-four to twenty-six horses, without the waggons, were galloped over.

The undulatory motion was, in the last experiment particularly, very perceptible, though not greater than might be expected with the momentum: the horses did not appear at all alarmed.

The Bridge itself is extremely light and graceful looking, and now that its capability is sufficiently ascertained, we trust the opening of the road will not be delayed much longer.

[*Ben. Hur. March* 24.

The Kedgeree Report announces, that a Vessel under sail *and Steam*, had anchored off that place. We have not yet ascertained the name of this Vessel; but have reason to believe that it is *The Falcon* from England, which left the Downs on the 12th November. She is said to have experienced excessively severe weather off the Cape of Good Hope, and to have lost some men washed overboard---but how these particulars have become known, we have not yet heard. We are in hourly expectation of being able to say something more precise, as to this second successful attempt of Steam Navigation between England and India.

[*John Bull, March* 25.

We understand that (principally through the exertions of a gentleman well known to the mercantile society of Calcutta) a Steam Vessel was to leave England in the first week of January for Calcutta, of 110-horse power.

We have also heard that another Steam Vessel, but square rigged, was to start for India much about the same time, so that we may daily be on the look out for one or both.

[*The India Gaz. March* 27.

The *Falcon*, Steam Vessel has come very quietly into port, and is likely to leave it as quietly—report says, for Batavia. We have been disappointed in not learning something of the particulars attending the second voyage to India, by the aid of Steam: and are afraid that in this instance the interests of Science are likely to be overlooked in the interests of trade. We are even unable to say, whether the *Falcon* is fitted out in the same manner and on the same principle as the *Enterprize*, although we have heard that in the construction and management of the paddles, there is a considerable difference; ce: we cannot consequently pretend to gratify curiosity, as to the causes which have delayed this Vessel so long beyond the time, within which we had hoped that Steam Vessel would have made the passage. We regret this the more, as upon explanation it may perhaps appear that the delay was altogether unconnected with the Steaming apparatus, and consequently affords no argument against this mode of inter-communication between England and the East. We hear that the *Falcon* does not come up beyond Kedgeree.

[*John Bull, March* 27,

English News.

THE ARMY.

We lament to state, that letters, dated the 4th October, were received yesterday at the Colonial Office, from Fredericktown, News Brunswick, which announce the melancholy loss of the right wing of the 96th foot, in going from Halifax to Bermuda. Lieutenant-Colonel Herries fortunately had not embarked with the right wing.

The 39th and 70th regiments of infantry have completed their augumentation establishment.

WAR OFFICE, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1825.

1st Drag. Guards, Capt. Wallace to be Major, by purch. vice Elton, prom.---Lieut. Reed by purch. vice Wallace.

1st or Grenadier Reg. of Foot Guards, Capt. Fitzroy, from the half-pay, to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Langrishe, who exch. rec. the diff.

1st Reg. of Foot, Ens. Macpherson to be Lieut. by purch. vice Dixon, prom.

6th Ditto, Lieut. Browne, from the hal[illegible] to be Lieut. vice Yelverton, who exch. [illegible] the diff.

7th Ditto, Ens. Ogilvie, from the 28th Foot, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Lord Lennox, prom.

17th Ditto, Ens. Forbes, from the 84th Foot, to be. Lieut. by purch. vice Frazer prom.

51st Ditto, Capt. Ross, to be Major by purch. vice Keyt, prom.---Lieut. Mathews to be Capt. by purch. vice Ross.

52d Ditto, Lieut. Love to be Capt. vice Hewett, dec.---Lieut. Bentham to be Adj. vice Love.

66th Ditto, Ens. Ralston, from the 37th Foot, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Kirwan, prom.

UNATTACHED.---To be Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry, by purchase.---Brevet Lieut. Col. Keyt, from the 51st Foot, vice Farrington, who retires.---Elton, from the 1st Drag. Guards, vice Cassel, who retires.

To be Major of Infantry, by purchase.---Capt. Levinge, from the 52d Foot, vice J. Bewett, whose promotion has not taken place.

To be Captains of Infantry, by purchase.---Lieut. Dixon, from the 1st Foot.---Lieut. Frazer, from the 17th Foot.---Lieut. Pennefather, from the 7th Drag. Guards---Lieut. Stuart, from the 6th Foot.

To be Lieutenant of Infantry, by purchase.---Ens. Campbell, from the 72d Foot.

MEM.---The date of the Commission of Surgeon Stewart, of the Royal Staff Corps, should be 25th August, 1825, and not 25th June, 1825 - The Christian name of Ensign Forbes, of the 18th Foot, is John.---Hosp. Assist. R. Leslie has resigned his Commission, Dated 25th May, 1825.---The appointment of Hosp. Assist. Leslie to be Assistant Surgeon in the 69th Foot, stated to have taken place on the 30th June last, has not taken place.

Office of Ordnance, 4th Nov. 1825.---Corps of Royal Engineers.---Second Lieut. Trevelyan to be First Lieut. vice Eyre, dec.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.---Second Lieut. Severne to be First Lieut. vice Grant, retired on half-pay.---Major Sinclair to be Lieut. Col. vice Farrington, retired---Capt. Brevet Major Roberts to be Major, vice Sinclair.---Second Capt. and Adj. Hunt to be Capt. vice Roberts.

THE STAR.---OCT. 26.

TANDEM MATCH.—Mr. Beningborough, of Heston, Middlesex, undertook on Monday morning for a bet of twenty sovereigns to drive two horses (tandem) twelve miles within an hour, from Hounslow to the 17th mile stone, to and fro. The horses paced well together, and performed the first two miles in nine minutes and twenty seconds (on the trot). In the third mile the leader broke into a gallop, and the wheels of the vehicle were backed agreeable to articles. The wheel horse broke from the trot in the sixth mile, but it was completed in one minute more than half the time. The twelve miles were done in more than a minute within the time.

THE SUN.---OCT. 26.

SMALL POX AT PARIS.—A Member of the Academy of Medicine communicated to it on Tuesday, October 18, his observations on small-pox in the 12 *Arrondisements*, from whence it results, that from the beginning of the month up to the 18th, the number of deaths was 132, and of these 51 died from the small-pox. In this number not one person had been vaccinated, while two of them had had the *small-pox a second time.*—(*French Paper.*)

NEW STREET.—A select meeting was held yesterday at Green's Coffee-house, Serle-street, to consider of a plan, submitted by Mr. BURTON, the architect, for erecting a fine street of buildings to be called "Lincoln's-inn-place," to conuect the Strand with Serle-street and Lincoln's-inn-fields. The expense of the project would amount to nearly 200,000*l.*; but as the neighbourhood to be rased is one of the most miserable description, it was conceived that the improvement would be effected upon terms that would yield six per cent. interest to those who subscribed their capital. Sir John Paul being called to the chair, in a neat speech deprecated the idea that the objects of the meeting should be confounded with the baneful chimerical projects that had too much abounded. The proposed improvement was one that had been long looked for, and would not only be a great benefit to the parish, but to the public at large. It was also a plan likely to repay those who, for the general good, were willing to advance money for a public service. Mr. Twining and Mr. Makepeace spoke in favour of the project, as did two or three gentlemen, who seemed interested in the subject as a parochial one. Two gentlemen complained of the inconvenience it would occasion to them by the removal of their houses, and one recommended that the street should be formed so as to make a communication with the south-west corner, in preference to

THE EAR[illegible] roically in th[illegible] Parliamentary [illegible] liged with his fa[illegible] restoration, was in [illegible] ces for years at Antwe[illegible] ing to the account of his Duchess, they were both reduced to the necessity of pawning their wearing apparel for subsistence, although his estates in England were worth above 20.000*l.* a-year.

The celebrated D'AUBIGNE, then upon good terms with Henry IV. of France, was lying in a closet adjoining the room of the King. One night he said to La Force who slept near him "La Force, our Master is the most ungrateful man on the face of the earth." La Force, who was half asleep, asked him, what he was talking about. "How deaf thou art," exclaimed the King, who chanced to be awake, "he has been telling thee I am the most ungrateful man alive." "Sleep on, Sire," replied D'Aubigne, "for I have a great deal more yet to say about you."

GREEN, a dramatic author, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was said to have been the first English poet that wrote for his bread, led a life of profligacy and dissipation, and died in the year 1592, of a surfeit caused by eating too great a quantity of pickled herrings, and drinking Rhenish wine to excess, to wash them down.

When JOE HAINES, a dramatic author and comic actor in COLLEY CIBBER'S time, was asked what could transport Jeremy Collier into so blind a zeal for the general suppression of the stage, when only some particular authors had abused it, whereas the stage, he could not but know, was allowed, when rightly conducted, to be a delightful method of mending our morals: "For that very reason," replied Haines; "Collier is by profession a moral mender himself, and two of a trade, you know, can never agree."

A TOLERANT SPIRIT.—A person going into an eating-house in London to dine, desired to have some pork chops, which were brought to him—"Bring the gentleman the mustard, waiter," said a person who had dined and was reading a newspaper in the same box. The last comer helped himself to a chop, and cut a potatoe. "He has brought the mustard, Sir," observed the first. A bow was the reply. The adviser looked on until the hungry man ate a mouthful. "You had better take some mustard, Sir, with your pork chops." "I am much obliged to you, Sir, but I never take mustard." This was, at last, an answer in words: but the admirer of mustard was not content. "You had better take a little, Sir; I'm sure you'll like it." "I beg your pardon Sir. I'm much obliged to you," returned the other; "but it's a thing I never eat." "I wish you would try a little, Sir." "Really I had rather not, Sir." "Let me beg of you, Sir."—"Upon my word, Sir, I must be excused."---"Waiter! put a candle in the next box," said the person who had dined, abruptly quitting his seat, "I won't sit, even in the same box at a coffee-house, with a man who don't eat mustard with his pork chops."

TITLE OF A POEM.---The following is the title of a poem, published by "Richard Harper, Hospital-gate, 1638, London:"---*The anatomie of a woman's tongue, divided into five parts: a medicine, poison, a serpent, fire, and thunder.*

THE BRITISH PRESS.—OCTOBER 26.

At the Quarter Sessions for the Borough of Beverly, on Monday last, an indictment was preferred and found against the Hon. George Berkely Molyneux (son of the Earl of Sefton), a Captain in the 7th Hussars; William Augustus Broadhead, Esq. a Lieutenant; and John White, Esq. Cornet in the same regiment, for an assault upon Nathaniel Dalby, of the Beverley Arms Inn, and Jane, his wife, on the 26th of September last. The defendants pleaded guilty, and were fined—Captain Molyneux, fifty pounds; Lieutenant Broadhead twenty pounds; and Mr. White thirty pounds. Another indictment was found against Lieutenant Broadhead, Edward White, and Charles Peckham, Esqrs, for a riot and assault upon the watchmen of Beverley, on the 6th of October, to which they pleaded guilty. The Court, in passing sentence, reproved the defendants in severe terms, and fined each of them in the penalty of forty pounds.—*Hull Advertiser.*

A Gentleman in the *Bath Herald*, with his name and residence, very public-spiritedly advertises the treatment he met with from the landlord of the Swan Inn, at Wells, who first denied that he had any horses in his stable, and afterwards refused to let him have a pair a stage of twelve miles only; though he discovered afterwards there were three pairs in the stable. A few such exposures as these, where monopoly exists, would soon cure the evil.—*Bristol Journal.*

[illegible] in life; he [illegible] the 31st of last [illegible] long and singularly [illegible] Duff, the eldest daughter [illegible] town, and niece of Mr. Forbe[illegible] elegantly-accomplished and amiable [illegible] her 23d year. He was on his way to join [illegible] pot of his Regiment at Glasgow. The affliction of the families of this young couple, on so melancholy a catastrophe, will be more easily imagined than described; but to those who know and can appreciate the ardent attachment that bound them to each other, it will be some consolation, under the mysterious dispensations of Providence, that they met their destiny together.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief had been pleased to promote this young man to a Company, in October, 1824, in compliment to his elder brother's services on the west coast of Africa. On the 10th of December last he embarked from Barbadoes (where he was stationed with the 93d) on leave of absence for Europe, in the Borodino transport, which vessel, soon after leaving Antigua, encountered a dreadful gale of wind, during which she struck on a sunken rock, where she fixed for the whole of that night, all on board having long given up every hope of saving their lives; but at day-light, as if by miracle, she floated off the rock, and drifted into Bermuda harbour, whence he wrote to the afflicted writer of this notice, that "to whatever period his life might extend, he would probably *never* be so perfectly reconciled to die as he had been the previous night." *Evening Paper.*

DESTRUCTION OF CASTLE FORBES.

[From the *Dublin Correspondent.*]

We regret to state that a great portion of Castle Forbes, Longford, the ancient residence of the Earl of Granard, was destroyed on Thursday morning by fire. Our correspondent informs us that the fire originated in the kitchen chimney, and at three o'clock, without any alarm having been given, communicated to the bed room of Lord Forbes. His Lordship must inevitably have perished, were it not that a spaniel, which invariably slept in his room, fortunately awoke him before the flames had reached his bed, but not before a great portion of the furniture in the apartment had been destroyed. The fire was principally confined to the ancient part of the Castle; and we are glad to learn that the valuable library, paintings, and family plate, have been saved.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LONGFORD OCT. 20.

Before six o'clock this morning nearly the entire of that ancient and magnificent building, Castle Forbes, the residence of Lord Viscount Forbes, M. P. for this county, was reduced to ashes. It was not precisely ascertained how the calamity originated; but it was discovered by means of a favourite dog, which his Lordship generally keeps in his sleeping-room at night; the poor animal awoke his Lordship, by pulling the clothes off his bed and making the most pitiful cries. When his Lordship stepped out of bed he was enveloped in smoke: he gave the alarm, and by the exertions of the household and the neighbouring people the whole of the furniture and the library (which is one of the most valuable in Ireland) was saved. No lives were lost, nor did any accident occur. It is generally believed that the fire originated in his Lordship's own apartment.

After the above accounts of this melancholy occurrence were in print, the *Dublin Correspondent* received the following communication, which may be relied on for its authenticity:—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the vicinity:—

"Thursday morning between two and three o'clock, the wind blowing very strong at N. W., the funnel of the kitchen chimney, which, it is now supposed, must have been for several days on fire unobserved, burst at the very top story of the house into the room in which Lord Forbes was fast asleep. The flames forced in with such violence and rapidity that he must have been inevitably burnt in his bed, had not the sagacity of a favourite spaniel dog, of the poodle kind, that lay in the next room to his Lordship, and of which the door was fortunately open, jumped upon him, and by exertions the most extraordinary awoke him! The story is miraculous, but true! Lord Forbes had the presence of mind first to fire a shot, in order to arouse and alarm the servants, then to remove 25lbs. of gunpowder, and afterwards secure a large chest of family papers, &c. Much of the smaller furniture has been saved, but the larger, with a great many valuable books, pictures, and paintings, of which there was a rare and magnificent collection, are I fear, destroyed. I was there yesterday morning. Lord Forbes was cool and manly. I was, I confess, so affected that I could hardly speak to him. He seemed sensible of it, and shook me most cordially by the hand. Of that noble, venerable, and respectable old building, or rather pile, which gallantly held out against the Irish in the Rebellion of 1641, nothing remains but the walls. It was of great magnitude—the fury of the fire irresistible. It was little more than twelve o'clock when I saw it, yet had it not been for the various occupations for the multitude around, it would have appeared to have been uninhabited for half a century! The loss must be immense, and in some respects irreparable! We are all here exceedingly distressed, and so indeed is every individual in the county."

[illegible] to overflow its banks, [illegible] supposed, of the sudden [illegible]n place in the Lake of [illegible]ument, in the province of [illegible]l so heavily, that vast da- [illegible] the forests by the breaking of [illegible]d the crop of fruit was almost [illegible]oyed.

[illegible] of Prussia returned to Potsdam [illegible]ps to France on the 18th ult. in ex- [illegible]alth, and was received with due forms [illegible]Crown Prince, the other Princes, and the [illegible] Officers of the Court.

Advices from St. Petersburgh to the 13th ult. announce that the Emperor Alexander had arrived on the 25th of September at Taganroz, and that the Empress Elizabeth had reached the same town on the 5th of October.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, July 14.—The following is the substance of an important proclamation, issued by the Supreme Director of Chili, to the people :—"Circumstances the most imperious and urgent oblige me to convene the General Congress to which I had invited the nation in my former decrees; circumstances which are of such high importance, that they do not admit of the preliminary steps then announced being previously taken, and which perhaps would have been desirable for the provinces in less eventful moments. Europe hastens to decide the fate of America, and England has recognised the Independence of Mexico, Colombia, and Buenos Ayres, hoping for the arrival of that period when a legal organization of Chili will justify that recognition to which she is intitled by her valour, her mondera tion, and her virtues. The new Goverment invite us to assist and prepare to form a South American Assembly, in which may be organized the grand pact of union and the public law of the New World. Already they have sent their Plenipotentiaries to Panama. The Government of Chili has felt itself embarrassed by these official invitations, being unable to refer to the National Representations, and could only reply that it was about immediately to instal the National Congress whose first sittings would be directed exclusively to that sublime object. Great negociations, connected with the national industry, destined to promote the prosperity of Chili, seem paralysed because the undertakers of them delay the completion of the speculation, waiting for the legal and consistent establishment of our system. More than 23 millions of dollars, it has been announced by our Plenipotentiary, have been raised in London to encourage our industry and agriculture. The Government, vacillating and without a recognised code to direct its administration, can scarcely act, feeble and cramped as it is in all its operations, and without authority to establish principles or a policy adapted to our institutions. Oppressed by so many urgent circumstances, I hope to see the nation assembled on the 6th of September."

Then follows a declaration or convocation of the Congress, which decrees :—"1. The nation shall meet in a General Constituent Congress which shall be installed in Santiago on 5th Sept. of the present year.—2. The Congress shall be composed of public Deputies freely elected by each district, and with reference to the population of each. 3. The election will be conducted on the basis that one Deputy shall be returned for each fifteen thousand souls. In those parts where that number may be exceeded by nine thousand, an additional Deputy shall be returned.—[The Convocatoria then proceeds to specify the numbers to be returned for the several provinces or districts, which it enumerates, the qualification of persons eligible to be returned as Deputies, and the forms to be observed in electing them and in examining the returns.]

Dated July 6, 1825.
(Signed) "RAMON FREIRE."

LORD COCHRANE AND THE BRAZILS.—It appears by information received from Capt. Meerill, of the ship Arethusa, just arrived in 38 days from St. Salvador, that his Lordship had been ordered by the Emperor of Brazil to repair to Rio, but declining the honour of obeying his master, shipped a quantity of cotton to Maranham, and made his escape in a frigate. In consequence of this conduct the Emperor had struck his name from the Brazilian Navy, and deprived him of his newly acquired titles, such as the Marquis of Maranham, &c. &c. and appointed Commodore Jewell Admiral of the fleet. We have already announced in the *Gazette* the arrival if this quondam Admiral in England, where, it is believed, he is enjoying the rich reward of his *disinterested* patriotism towards South America.

A letter from Charleston, Sept. 26, says—"I have been off and on near thirty years in Charleston, and such a general distress was never known before. Embargoes, non-intercourses, and even war, never caused so general a calamity as the unfortunate speculations in cotton has done. Savannah and all the shipping ports will suffer. Indeed you may call it a calamity or a universal mercantile distress, throughout the United States."

By accounts from Montreal to the 3d ult. we learn that the Act empowering his Majesty to grant to the Canada Land Company the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, had been published in the *Quebec Gazette*. By this Act his Majesty is authorised to sell and convey to the Company in fee-simples one half of the Clergy Reserves, and the money paid by the Company is to be appropriated exclusively to the support and maintenance of the Protestant Clergy of the Province. The shares in the undertaking and its profits are to be personal estate, and as such transmissible accordingly.

Letters from New Brunswick have been received, which state that the Government House has been destroyed by fire: part of Major General Sir Howard Douglas's furniture was saved.

Governor Cass and General Clarke, who had been appointed by the Government for the purpose, had succeeded as mediators, in the establishment of a general treaty of peace between the nine nations of Indians of the Upper Mississippi. The meeting took place at Prairie du Chien between the mediators and the representatives of the Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawattamies, Menominies, Sieux, and Winnebagoes; and led to the amicable adjustment of all differences, thus preventing a war, which but for the timely intervention of Government would have been inevitable.

Amos Furnald, of Gilford, New Hampshire, convicted in February last of manslaughter, in starving one of his children to death, has been sentenced to thirty days and five years imprisonment, in the state prison, the former term in solitary confinement, and the latter to hard labour.

EXECUTION AT THREE RIVERS.—Pursuant to the sentence of the Court of King's Bench the execution of Noel Francoif (an Indian,) took place at Three Rivers on the 24th inst. for murder, after a respite of eight days having been allowed him. He continued to the last moment to declare his innocence of the crime for which he was going to suffer. Divine justice, he admitted, had overtaken him for crimes previously committed, but that of murder he had never been guilty of. Spectators, as is usual on these melancholy occasions, were numerously assembled from the town and adjacent parts of the country. The poor man appeared truly penitent, and expressed himself willing to die, and wished to die in peace with all men, forgiving his enemies, and supplicating an interest in the prayers of all who beheld him; he appeared earnestly to hope for mercy though the merits of a Saviour. After addressing the spectators, he sung a long hymn in the Indian language without any apparent tremor, turned round, and with great composure shook hands with all who attended him; saluted his confessor (the Rev. Mr. Raimqault, from whom he had previously received strict attention) and was instantly launched into eternity.—*Montreal Herald, Sept.* 26.

THREE persons have put themselves before the Public during the week, whose names have become familiar to the general ear—LORD COCHRANE, JOSEPH HUME, and DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The last of these gentlemen has published a long letter in answer to the charges of a Mr. MARMION, stating how much his devotion to the Papists has cost him, which look somewhat like a bill which he expects to be paid—the following passage in the letter is, however, worthy of record :—

"I now proceed to the fourth and last charge. It is one, I acknowledge, likely in Ireland to make an impression against me, but at all events you shall have the entire truth. The charge runs thus :—

Fourthly—*That I crouched to Mr. Peel, the most implacable and dangerous enemy of our cause.*

You perceive that I used the very words of Mr. Marmion; *crouch* is indeed a harsh word.

"Oh, taming thought to human pride!"

But yes I will avow it; I did, if you please to call it so, crouch to Mr. Peel.

"The facts are these :—In the quarrel which I had some years ago with Mr. Peel, *I was clearly in the wrong.* I have for a considerable time been conscious that I was so, although in the heat of blood, *and in the vanity of a criminal obedience to more than criminal custom, perhaps endeavoured to conceal that fact from myself.* I had resolved if ever an occasion occurred, to make *this painful but just avowal.*

Here follows some irrelevant and silly observations upon the talents of Mr. PEEL, which DANIEL might as well have spared, he says to be sure—

"*I may well be mistaken in this estimate of Mr. Peel.* It is at all events a sincere one. Let me at the same time do him the justice to acKnowledge, that he has carried though Parliament two measures of great and permant advantage, giving him a title to be called *a benefactor by the English people.* I allude to his *commenced* reform of the sanguinary criminal code, and *his complete and noble reform of the mode of electing Juries.* Let me ask, by way of parenthesis, why this last Statute has not been extended to Ireland?

"When the Catholic Relief Bill had been read a second time and that a confident expectation of its ultimate success was entertained and expressed by many of that part of the Government by which it was supported, I thought a period had arrived when I might do Mr. Peel an act of justice, which at the same time, might possibly *mitigate* some of his hostility to the Catholics. It was, I thought, an experiment worth trying. If I were mistaken—and perhaps, indeed, I was mistaken, in conceiving that any personal feeling mingled with his opposition to our claims—yet, at all events, no possible injury could possibly result to the Catholic cause from my doing him an act of justice.

"There was, I know it well, personal humiliation in taking this step. But is not this a subject upon which I merit humiliation? Yes. Let me be sneered at—and let me be censured

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[illegible] to the [illegible]ce was one [illegible] last few years.
[illegible]ge examined by Mr. [illegible] ward beadle of Castle Baynard. [illegible]he premises No. 35 are within that [illegible]d, belonging to the defendant, and are by him used as a slaughter-house.

Cross-examined by Mr. SCARLETT.—I have known Warwick-lane for thirty-two years; there have always been slaughter-houses there. The defendant's premises were always used for this purpose. A sewer was built a few years ago to carry off the blood and filth; some of the inhabitants in the vicinity contributed. I do not know whether the city of London contributed any thing—certainly the ward of Castle Baynard did not. The spot is the most convenient that could be selected, from its vicinity to the market.

Mrs. Harriet Becket—I live opposite the premises of Mr. Hall; Mr. Smith occupied them before Mr. Hall; but he did not slaughter oxen, &c. but only sheep and pigs. After the cattle are slaughtered, the blood is carried away in tubs and carts, and the entrails in the same manner. While the blood, entrails, and hides remain in the streets, a very disagreeable smell exhales from them, and this occurs every day in the week, even on Sundays.

Cross-examined—The business is more extensive now, than when I first went to live there.

Mr. John Lockart—This witness, on his examination in chief, deposed to the same facts as the preceding witnesses.

Cross-examined by Mr. SCARLETT.—You are a blacksmith are you?—Yes.

You employ a great number of men?—More or less, according as work presses.

How many forges have you?—Two.

How many anvils?—Half a dozen.

You make a great noise, do'nt you sometimes?—Why, yes, the hammers must touch the iron.

And Mrs. Becket, who lives opposite you opens her window to listen to the noise of your anvils?—As to that matter I cannot say much.

The noise you make is not very agreeable to some of your neighbours I fancy?—I cannot tell.

You know the College of Physicians in Warwick-lane?—Yes.

By the Attorney General—Were they nuisance?—I cannot tell.

Alderman Crowder.—I live in Warwick-square; I have lived there thirty-five years. I know Mr. Hall's premises; he carries on the slaughtering business very extensively. Bullocks are driven down the lane in droves of eight or ten at a time; and as soon as one drove is slaughtered another is driven in. They make the lane extremely dangerous. I pass up the lane two or three times every day. On one occasion a bullock broke into my house and went half-way up stairs. (A laugh.)

Cross-examined by Mr. SCARLETT.—I have been an Alderman three years. Newgate market belongs to the City of London. I do not know whether Smithfield-market does. I was one of a number of persons who, some years ago, prosecuted Mr. Hall and others for their mode of conducting their business, and convicted them. I walk up the lane every day; very frequently half-a-dozen times a day.

Mr. SCARLETT.—Do you think Mr. Hall in a bad state of health.

Witness.—He takes care to reside out of town.

Mr. SCARLETT.—Do you not know that both he and his family reside constantly on the premises in Warwick-lane?—They may, for any thing that I know.

Some other witnesses were called, but their testimony added nothing material to the plaintiff's case.

By Mr. SCARLETT.—How does it happen, Mr. Alderman, that you have so long escaped these perils?—Why, I am obliged sometimes to breathe a little country air.

Mr. SCARLETT.—I do not mean that. I ask how you have contrived to escape the horned cattle so long? Oh! I always take care to keep out of the way of horned cattle of every description.

This reply, which excited much merriment in the Court, as had, indeed, the whole of the worthy Alderman's evidence, which was given with great volubility and zeal mingled with a certain air of drollery, terminated the queries of the cross-examining Counsel.

Mr. James Beveridge.—I am a surgeon re- [illegible] to occasion [illegible] to [illegible] blacksmith's shop was a very [illegible] convenient neighbour; so were the tallow-chandler's and soap-boiler's premises, and unhealthy into the bargain: but what then? Among such a congregated mass of the people as was contained in the metropolis, they must be borne with, because we cannot do without them. If the present slaughter-house should be removed from Warwick-lane, where would another spot be found? Would Bond-street, would Cheapside, be more eligible situations? This was, however, no novelty. This nuisance was not a thing which had sprung up yesterday. He should prove that it had been there always, at least as far back as living testimony can go. The spot was allowed to be as convenient a spot as could be found in the vicinity of Newgate and Smithfield Markets. The Learned Counsel concluded by saying that he should rest the defence of his client upon these points—that there was a prescriptive right; that this was as convenient a place as could be found; and that such slaughter-houses were necessary to supply the wants of the metropolis.

John Liverson.—I was formerly a carcass butcher in Warwick-lane; I have known it since the year 1764: the premises occupied by Mr. Hall have been used as a slaughter-house since 1771.

Cross-examined.—There is a great deal of country meat in Newgate Market; perhaps it is principally supplied by meat from the country. The meat slaughtered in Warwick-lane is for the most part carried to other markets. I do not recollect any horned cattle being slaughtered on Mr. Hall's premises before he came there.

Another witness was called, who recollected that bullocks, &c. had been slaughtered in this Lane between twenty and thirty years.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—This evidence, Mr. Scarlett, will not support your claim of a prescriptive right.

Mr. SCARLETT.—It will not, my Lord: I thought I had evidence to carry it further back. My case is of course at an end.

The Jury, under his Lordship's direction, immediately returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

Mr. SCARLETT.—You will not deprive us of liberty to kill sheep?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Certainly not; the indictment only relates to horned cattle. The Court of Aldermen who directed this prosecution, have given me instructions to say, that they will grant Mr Hall every possible accommodation for carrying on his business in a reasonable way.

Mr. SCARLETT said he supposed that they would not take out a writ to abate the nuisance till after the Lord Mayor's Day.

There were two other indictments against persons for keeping slaughter-houses in Warwick-lane, in both of which there were verdicts of guilty, by consent.

JOHN BULL, NOVEMBER, 6.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—A telegraphic despatch announces that M. de Rea, Prime Minister of Spain, has been replaced by the Duke dell Infantado.—Letters from Rome state that the individual named Chiefala, or Keifala, representing himself to be authorised to effect the reunion of the Greek and Latin Communions, has been banished from the Papal States. It appears to be proved that this person had received no mission but from himself.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 30.—In the Sitting of the Second Chamber of the States General at the Hague on the 27th, various Royal Decrees were read announcing the formation of a new Ministry, M. de Coninck being appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs, M. Van Gobbelschroy Home Secretary, and M. Elout Minister of Finance and the Colonies. The latter then presented five projects of law respecting the extraordinary expences for 1826, and the means of providing the necessary supplies, which were referred to the Sections, or in more Parliamentary language to Committees. The Minister of Marine has invited the owners of ships destined for the West Indies to carry coals to Curasoa, where a want of them is felt.

HAMBURGH, Oct. 26.—Inundations continue to occasion much injury in various parts of the Continent. The Rhine has risen nine feet in

by the generous and respected,---but I do not shrink from this humiliation. *He who feels conscious of having outraged the law of God*, ought to feel pleasure in the avowal of his deep and lasting regret.

"With these impressions, I commissioned my friend Mr. R. N. BENNETT, to wait on Colonel B., who had been friend to MR. PEEL, to tell him that I felt conscious that in the transaction in question, I had been originally in the wrong, and made that avowal by way of atonement. Colonel B. asked that the communication should, in order to obviate all mistakes, be put in writing. My friend, accordingly, wrote the substance of his verbal communication. I confess he did not write it as strongly as I myself should have done. In that respect *alone*, did my friend fall short of my wishes. The letter was transmitted to MR. PEEL, for whom it was intended. It has been said that Mr. PEEL gave no reply. *The fact is not so. He wrote a reply, just such as a kind and warm hearted gentleman would write.* I know nothing of MR. PEEL in private life, and judge of him only by that letter, and so judging, my opinion of him as a private gentleman, cannot but be favourable.

"Such is the history of my *crouching* to Mr. Peel, upon which subject I should like to be judged by those who may condemn me *most* for this line of conduct. That conduct was not wrong in morals---so much is quite clear. It could not possibly injure the Catholic cause---it might possibly have a tendency to serve that cause. *It certainly was painful to my pride.*"

This is certainly altogether a curious confession; but little less curious is the confession of JOSEPH HUME, and consequent *practical* recantation of his views and opinions about combinations, and *his own laws*.

The grateful *combiners* of Glasgow, the notable standersout, under the sanction of his repeals, prepared a Cup of Silver, equal in value to those which the People of Hereford have already presented to Messrs SPRING and HUME, the champions in and out of Parliament. But no, JOSEPH would not touch the gift---he told the *operatives* that he was impartial, and while one class of people thought the other class wrong he could not identify himself with either.

Then came the Colliers to his Hotel in Edinburgh, with another pot---but no---JOSEPH remained firm, and refused the present, and added these words to those which he had imparted to the Weavers before:---

"Allow me to say that you are placed in a peculiar *and most dangerous situation*, and stand aloof from the rest of the working classes. If the measures of the colliers have been, as they are reported to have been (though possibly wrongfully, and by interesting parties) the result of a determination to lessen the supply of coal, and thus to raise its price and their wages, they will do incalculable injury to all classes, without doing any benefit to themselves. Coal is not only absolutely necessary for the vast and various manufactures of this country, but is equally necessary for the poor man and his family of every trade and profession. To create an artificial scarcity, therefore, where Providence has provided natural plenty, must deeply injure all classes, and not, I think, benefit your own. You may possibly keep wages and prices higher for a short time; but if more coals were brought into the market at a cheaper rate, there would be more people to buy them; the poor, in many places where they now do not, would really enjoy their firesides; the artisan and the mechanic would be enabled to do more business; a greater quantity of staple commodities would be produced; and the demand for coals would thus increase with the supply. Prices would certainly become lower; but your weekly earnings, I am convinced, might not, and would not."

In fact, Mr. HUME, whatever be his intentions, being, as every body knows, the most blind and persevering blunderer on earth, has discovered the real mischief of all his excellent contrivances, and like "OLLINS's fear,

"Trembles at the sound himself has made."

We are gland to see these symptoms of amendment and conviction, and hope in time that JOSEPH will give up legislating in his small way.

Lord COCHRANE's appearance before the public is merely to contradict some reports of his embarrassments and unwillingness to pay. It is, however, the most singularly characteristic, as displaying the estimation in which his Lordship is pleased to hold *himself*.—He says he is not paymaster, or else he would pay *himself*—and adds, how can he be expected to get other people's money, since he cannot get *his own*; thus making *himself* the first great object in every case and under every circumstance—generous, high minded patriot!

His Lordship concludes his letter with this paragraph.—

"My respect for you has induced me in the present instance to depart from a rule which I had laid down for my general conduct, not to notice anonymous paragraphs; such for instance, as that which describes me as presenting to SIR WALTER SCOTT the dagger of Montizuma, *which I never heard of*; and LADY COCHRANE, as slaying a robber, *whom she never met in any part of her travels*.

These lines are only curious as throwing light upon the authentic information with which the newspapers are daily filled—as for his Lordship, it seems that the story of his degradation from the MARQUISATE of MARANHAM, and dismissal from the Mexican Service, equally wants confirmation, as does also a report that he has been offered his rank in our service, which, it is added, he has refused, unless he is re-installed as a *Grand Cross of the Bath*.

THE ENGLISHMAN.—Nov. 6.

Cachemir shawls of a bright yellow approaching to the orange, with a broad border of variegated flowers, and a very deep fringe, are a favourite envelope over a high dress.

The mania of forming Joint Stock Companies has extended, we find, to India. A project of that kind, under the title of General Agency, appears by the last India Papers to have been formed by a Mr. Trotter, and like all other schemes sets out on very plausible grounds. It professes to benefit about 2,000 military, and 500 civil servants of the Company of Bengal (besides those at other Presidencies) by enabling them to remit to England at a higher rate of exchange than they do at present.

THE BRITISH PRESS.—Nov. 7.

A new Medical Establishment has been formed at each of our Indian Presidencies for the better care of the health of the King's troops.—Dr. Burke, for the Mauritius is appointed Inspector at Calcutta, and Dr. Strachan Inspector at Bombay; the latter takes his passage in the Exmouth, free trader.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

MERMAIDS!—A letter from Mauritius, dated Aug. 1, contains the following passage:—

"The Espiegle, 18, Captain Wray, arrived here on the 24th ult. from Zanzibar and our new settlement at Mombass (twenty-eight days from the lattar place). Lieutenant Emery, R. N. and the establishment at Mombass were in good health. Mr. George Phillips, collector of the customs, had died of fever, which he caught at Pemba, an island near Mombass. It is discovered, that, besides the Hippopotamus, there are Mermaids on that coast, several of which have been taken: their teeth is the best of ivory, and is used for making handles of swords. The Espiegle, in standing into the south harbour of Mombass, got on shore on a bank which runs off the island, lost her anchors and sustained some injury. When she left Lieutenant Emery (the Governor), to prevent a recurrence of any accident, went off with a pilot, and saw her clear of all the reefs; his zealous and prudent services are highly commendable."

LIVERPOOL,—SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

By letters from New York we are informed there are many failures, and that it will require some time before confidence will be again restored. Such is the scarcity of money that brokers receive three per cent. per month for loans on advances; and there is a Company of Franklin, Lombard, &c. that charge five dollars per day for one thousand, and have good security also! We presume there are no Usury Laws in America.

Subjoined is an interesting document relative to the Cotton Trade:—

COTTON.

Imports in	North Amer.	South Amer.	West Indies	Egypt	East Indies	Total	Sales
Oct. 1824	6,200	8,600	600	3,500	2,500	21,400	60,400
1825	17,400	14,900	2,500	2,800	2,500	40,000	81,500
January 1, to October 31, - 1824	215,000	114,200	25,000	10,300	14,200	408,700	477,700
1825	383,500	156,400	21,000	62,000	11,700	634,600	836,500

COMPARISON OF PRICES.

	Oct. 1825.			Oct. 1824.		
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
Sea Islands ...	1 7	a	2 6 ..	1 1	a	1 9
Stained ditto	0 9	a	1 2 ..	0 8	a	1 0
Upland	0 7½	a	0 11½ ..	0 7½	a	0 9½
Alabam and Mobile	0 8	a	0 11½ ..	0 7½	a	0 8½
New Orleans	0 8½	a	1 0½ ..	0 8½	a	0 11½
Pernambuco	1 0½	a	1 1 ..	0 10½	a	1 0
Bahia	0 11½	a	1 0½ ..	0 9½	a	0 11
Maranham	0 11½	a	1 0½ ..	0 9½	a	0 11
Mina and Para ..	0 8½	a	0 11½ ..	0 7	a	0 10
Demerara	0 10½	a	1 0½ ..	0 9½	a	0 11½
West Indies, &c.	0 8½	a	0 10½ ..	0 7	a	0 10½
Egyptian	0 11	a	1 0 ..	0 9½	a	0 10½
Surat and Madras	0 6½	a	0 7½ ..	0 5½	a	0 7½
Bengal	0 6	a	0 7½ ..	0 5½	a	0 7

An accident occurred in Portsmouth harbour on Thursday, which had nearly deprived the naval service of one of its best and most esteemed officers. The Hon. Admiral Sir Charles Paget was on board his yacht, the Emerald, proceeding out of the harbour, intending to go down to Cowes, when it was blowing nearly a gale of wind. The yacht had slipped her moorings, and was in the act of wearing, for which purpose the peak halyards were let go. At this moment a coiled-up rope caused Sir Charles to slip, when the peak downhaul caught him round the middle, and before he could clear it the other part of the downhaul caught the mast-head of a fishing smack, which tightened the bight round Sir Charles, who was caught up by it, carried over the bulwark of the yacht, and thrown into the water. As the vessel was forced along, he was severely struck on his chest, and the rope working downward, he fell head foremost. The man at the helm let go the tiller, to save him, by which the Emerald ran over the frigate-rigged boat the Victorine (belonging to Captain Charles Inglis of the Victory). A small skiff instantly put off from the Victorine, and the man succeeded in catching hold of Sir Charles just as he had lost sensation; but the skiff was so small the man could not take him in: he therefore held Sir Charles's head out of the water, till farther assistance came from the Victory, and some fishermen who were near the spot, when he was taken on board the Victory, and shortly after brought on shore, to the house of Admiral Sir George Martin, where every attention was shown to him. As Sir Charles spit blood, in the course of the evening sixty ounces of blood were taken from him, since which, we are most happy to say, he has been much better. We trust no internal injury has been sustained. His kneepan is split, which will probably cause his confinement for some time.---*Hampshire Telegraph.*

THE BRITISH PRESS,—Nov. 9.

[From the *Halifax Free Press* of October 18.]

DREADFUL FIRE AT MIRAMICHI.

A most painful duty this day devolves on us—that of recording an astonishing and dire calamity which has befallen the province of New Brunswick, involved multitudes in death or ruin, and visited a large extent of country with unsparing desolation.

On Thursday last a verbal account was received of the conflagration which has taken place at Fredericton, by which 30 houses and 36 barns were consumed, caused by a fire in the woods adjacent to that town; and a rumour at that time prevailed that some of the back settlements near Miramichi had experienced a similar fate.

But while anxiety was on the stretch for correct information from Fredericton, the intelligence of the disaster at Miramichi arrived, and for a time the calamity that had been expected at the one place was lost in the contemplation of that which had befallen the other.

It seems that the woods in that part of the country had been for some time on fire, but without exciting any apprehension of the catastrophe which was about to involve in ruin a large proportion of the population of the province.

On the 7th inst. the flames acquired an ascendancy, which rendered flight in some instances impracticable, and resistance unavailing.

The alarming progress of this destructive element had been concealed by the state of the atmosphere, which it occasioned, until the night of that day, when, aided by a hurricane which increased its violence and rapidity, it burst with uncontrolable fury upon the heads of its devoted victims. All the accounts that have been received describe the rapidity of the flame to have been such as to have precluded the possibility of saving property to any extent. In most cases, the unsuspecting beings, suddenly aroused from their slumbers, were unable to dress themselves, and immediate destruction was the consequence of a moment's delay. So instantaneous were the effects of the fire, that many persons who were saved owe their preservation to the vicinity of the river, into which they threw themselves, and were taken up by boats, or escaped on rafts of timber. In that part of Miramichi called Newcastle, out of 250 houses but 14 escaped; and, indeed, the circumstance of any property being saved is considered as a miraculous interference.

Were we to give vent to the feelings that actuate us upon this occasion, we might depict a scene at which the heart of the most indifferent would sicken; and even then we probably should fall short in description of the sad reality. It cannot be possible to conceive the picture which the devoted country that has been the scene of this visitation now presents. Near two hundred persons in the vicinity of Miramichi alone perished in the flames; and the loss of lives in the interior of the forests, where escape was impossible, must have been immense. What renders the event still more afflicting is the circumstance that the survivors are many of them dreadfully mutilated; and the sick and several of the dying can no longer obtain the slightest shelter from the severity of the weather.

An event so replete with horror is probably of rare occurrence, and the tidings of it have been met in Halifax with that promptitude and compassionate feeling which they must universally excite. Sentiments of sorrow, and a desire to render assistance, have been everywhere manifested, and have not been confined to age, rank, or sex, and we feel a satisfaction in stating, that the exertions which have been made in this town, although not calculated to afford permanent relief, will be extensively beneficial in assuaging the pangs of hunger, for famine has followed the course of the destructive element;---and that the supplies of clothing that have been forwarded must, on their arrival, render the situation of the survivors, in that respect, comparatively comfortable.

Upon the receipt of the mail with the intelligence, on Saturday afternoon, gloom and anxiety were everywhere manifested; and on Sunday morning at nine o'clock a meeting of the inhabitants took place, when the following Resolutions were passed:---

"That provisions and other articles for the relief of the sufferers be sent to the store of Messrs. Deblois and Mitchell.

"That letters be written to different parts of the Province, requesting the aid of their inhabitants.

"That a Committee be appointed to request that collections may be made in the different places of worship in this town, on Sunday next, for this charitable purpose."

A subscription was opened at the meeting, and before it broke up 1200*l.* were subscribed. A Committee of Management and a Sub-Committee to collect subscriptions throughout the town were also appointed, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather during the afternoon of that day and the forenoon of yesterday, that sum was increased to 2000*l.* Vessels were despatched with provisions, others were laden in like manner, and a large supply of clothing and other necessaries were shipped on board of the Orestes sloop of war, which vessel sailed this forenoon for Miramichi. Where all have acted so generously it would be wrong to particularise, satisfied as we are that the reflection of having performed a benevolent action must afford the highest gratification to every virtuous mind.

Melancholy as are the descriptions contained in the letters received, we fear more heart-rending accounts are yet to be received. Numbers must have perished of whom no accounts will probably be ever obtained, and many persons who have been mutilated and otherwise personally injured, will continue from time to time to be discovered in remote situations, or will perish through want in distant and retired parts of the country.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday from Miramichi, which place he left on Thursday; he states generally that the fire continued to rage near the scene of the recent conflagration, and that from the lumbermen who had come in, accounts had been received of the loss of several lives. One instance he mentions where of a party of 16 persons, but three of them had escaped.

THE LIVERPOOL COURIER.---Nov. 9.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

DOMESTIC.

The state of the trade in Nottingham is such as to allow of the extension of working machines from eight to twelve hours a day.---At the Insolvent Debtors' Court, the release of Nathaniel Stockwell, called the "fortunate youth," was successfully opposed by several creditors, on the grounds than he had got into their debt by falsely representing himself as shortly to come into possession of property in Gloucestershire, estimated at from 12 to £14,000 per annum; and he was sentenced to eighten months' imprisonment from the date of filing his petition.---At a sitting of the magistrates at Brighton, an information was laid by the officers, of the Custom against the daughter of a very respectable inhabitant, for having a quantity of foreign velvet in her possession, when the fair offender was convicted in the penalty of £59. 15s., being triple the value of the goods.---It may be important to the commercial world to know, that all persons going to Mexico must be furnished with passports by Mr. Rocafuerte, the Mexican Charge d'Affaires in London.---Whitehaven Theatre, on Monday night week, after having been lighted up, was closed for want of an audience!---We understand that the workmen, under the superintendence of an eminent geologist from Whiteheaven, who have been boring for coal on property in Overton, near Lancaster, have found a stratum of coal 4½ feet thick.---The act of 4th Geo. IV. cap. 34, provides, that if a master hire a servant, he must have a *contract in writing, signed by both parties*, or he cannot compel such servant to serve.---The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to place Thos. Butler Cole, Esq., of Kirkland Hall and Beaumount Cote, Lancashire, in the commission of the peace for the county of Westmoreland, through the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Earl of Lansdale. The Lord Lieutenant has also appointed Thomas Butler Cole, Esq., a Deputy Lieutenant for the same county.—John Berger, *alias* De Clifford, a military officer, aged 44, stood indicted, at the Old Bailey Sessions, for uttering, in the city of London, a forged cheque for £117, with intent to defraud Messrs. Samson and Co., bankers, and in other counts, to defraud Jos. Freen. The prisoner, a most respectable man in appearance, pleaded not guilty. The principal witnesses against him were two corrupt and infamous young men, who declared themselves his accomplices, The Court observed, that these men could no be made blacker, and looked upon their testimony as unworthy of credit. The prisioner read a written defence, in which he stated that De Clifford was his mother's name, and that he had assumed it because he had reduced his establishment and determined to live in a humbler sphere. Several respectable individuals bore testimony to his previous honesty and respectability. The jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*.—A specimen of a second crop from a summer apple tree, in the garden of Mr. C. Beswick, Caldewgate, was (says the *Carlisle Patriot*) sent us on Monday; it was 8½ inches long, and 4½ inches in circumference. The tree produced a considerable number equally fine. And on Thursday a still greater natural curiosity was handed to us by Messrs. Hutton, nursey and seeds men; a pear 9 inches long, 13½ inches in circumference: weight 28 ounces!—We have been informed that a plan has been submitted to Mr. Peel, under the sanction of the Surry Magistrates, for the abolition of the licencing system, and confining the duties of the justice of peace, with reference to alehouses, to the enforcement of the laws for the good conduct of those places of public resort. Lord Lynedoch is shortly expected to lead to the hymeneal altar Mrs. Bouverie, sister to Lady Dacre.—John Wortley, Esq., son of J. S. Wortley, Esq., M. P. for Yorkshire, is shortly expected to lead to the hymeneal altar Lady Georgiana Ry-

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der daughter of the Earl of Harrowby.—The first meeting under Mr. S. William's commission was held on Saturday, at Guildhall, when several creditors attended to prove their debts. We are happy in being able to state, from good authority, (says the *Courier*,) that this failure, which has excited so much astonishment and alarm in the commercial world, is not likely to be attended with the disastrous effects at first apprehended from it, but, on the contrary, that a very large and speedy division is expected to be made among the creditors, and that a very slight deficit will ultimately be experienced.—The best informed corn-merchants now anticipate that the ports will be opened for the importation of foreign barley next month, at the duty of five shillings per quarter. The aggregate average which regulates the importation has been struck at 40s. 11d. per quarter.—A new comedy is in rehearsal at Coventgarden Theatre. It is called *Love's Victory*. It will be played in about a week's time. The idea of the plot is said to be taken from a Spanish story.—A circular has been sent from the War Office to the commanding officers of the different regiments of foot, stating that his Majesty has been pleased to order the allowance of £20 a-year to captains of companies to be abolished, and in its stead an addition of one shilling and a penny is to be made to their daily rate of pay.—Every description of shares are down, and Real del Monte Mining, which have been as high as £1,200, are now as low as £70, £50, and even at par!—A monstrous caricature has been exhibited in Carlisle's shop window, with inscriptions, "A God for a shilling!" "Jews and Christians, behold your God!" and other impious designations.—At a recent election for a surgeon of the parish of St. Clement's Danes, an attempt was made by one of the overseers to prevent all those from voting who had not paid their poor-rates. On referring to the vestry-clerk, however, he could cite no legal authority for such exclusion, nor, in point of fact, does there exist any. All persons *liable* to pay poor-rates, and who have never urged poverty as an excuse for not paying them, are free to vote, where the right of election is in householders.—A Mr. Henshaw, of Oldham, left, in 1809, £20,000 for the *endowment* of a Blue Coat School, and the like sum for the *endowment* of an Asylum for the Blind, either at Manchester or Oldham; but there happens to be no establishment of either description, in either place, to *endow*, and no person seems disposed to build one for the sake of the *endowment*; the money remains wholly useless in the hands of the trustees. Whenever the Asylum for the *Blind* is realized, the solicitor who drew up the will of this benevolent individual will have a good claim to the mastership.—In mentioning the visit of the Lord Chancellor to Windsor, last week, a Morning paper says, that, during the dinner and evening, his Majesty extended the most marked attention and respect to his lordship. The King was assiduously anxious to contribute to the comfort of his lordship, and engaged in a good deal of conversation with him. His lordship did not leave Windsor till Thursday morning, the King having accompanied the dinner invitation with a special request that the Chancellor would pass the night under the royal roof.

LIVERPOOL MERCURY.---Nov. 11.

Rail-roads and Steam-carriages.---The strides which steam is making in the economy of the country, are more gigantic and surprising than those who are domesticated at a distance from its immediate operation imagine; but the capability of the locomotive engine to travel with ease and safety with a weight of *ninety tons* in its train, at the rate of eight miles an hour, having been proved by the opening of the Darlington and Stockton rail-road, it becomes our duty to submit a more detailed statement of its powers and advantages than we believe has yet appeared in print. The engine will travel over the twenty-five miles seven times a day, making one hundred and seventy-five miles a day's work, with ninety tons, consuming seven tons of small coals each day, or forty-two tons per week; which, at an average cost of 7s. will be £14 14s. One man and a boy in constant attendance, supposing the twenty-four hours equal to three days, will be three men and thirteen boys each day, at 16s. 6d will add £5 3s. 6d,---making the total weekly expence £19 17s. 6d. The engine will cost £600; eighty waggons, £9000; giving £1,500 for the entire set out. Now, ninety tons will load six boats---each of these boats will be a day in performing twenty miles; therefore, fifty-two boats, with fifty-two horses, fifty-two men, and fifty-two boys, will be required to execute the tranfer of ninety tons one hundred and seventy-five miles in one day; each horse will cost weekly one guinea, each man a guinea, and each boy 12s. forming a total weekly charge of £140 8s. in lieu of £19 17s. 6d. The fifty-two boats and horses will be worth £10,000 and requiring a considerably greater amount to keep them in repair; throwing a balance of full £7,000 per annum in favour of every locomotive engine that may be used. How many may eventually be at work, it would be difficult to conjecture; but as forty would be required to work the London, Birmingham, and Liverpool, and the Manchester and Stockport lines, in all probability not less than five hundred would be employed; and as the saving on every five engines would be equal to the interest of one million, the five hundred would put the people yearly in possession of a sum as great as the interest of one hundred millions sterling, independent of the advantage of speed and of the great saving of tonage the rail-road lines being one-third shorter than the canals in use. Finally, one thousand persons may be conveyed one mile, or one person one thousand miles, by locomotive engines, at the rate of eight an hour, at a cost of something less then *fivepence*.---*John Bull.*

Darlington and Stockton Railway.---Extract of a letter from Darlington, Oct. 31, 1825.---"The Locomotive Engine is now at work on this line, and I am rejoiced to say she excites the astonishment and admiration of the country; she performs her work well, and carries from the coal pits to Stockton, a distance of twenty-five miles, a greater burthen than was calculated. During the making of the railway, and up to the very day of the opening of it, the public voice was decidedly against us; "no one advantage could be anticipated from it, coals would be dearer, land-owners would derive no benefit from it, and loss to the proprietary would be the inevitable consequence;" but now we have been at work for a month, the aspect of things is entirely changed, the reverse of every anticipation is actually the state of the case, and I have no doubt but this railway will be a proud monument of the firmness and perseverance of those who undertook the completion of it, amidst all the difficulties which surrounded them."

CENOTAPH TO THE MEMORY OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

Nearly eight years have now elapsed since the sudden and unexpected death of the Princess Charlotte spread an universal gloom over the land. In her person all those qualifications which claim the respect and love of the English people were united. The systematically loyal respected her as the heir apparent of the British throne, the gallant paid their sincere homage to her as a charming and amiable woman, while not a few loved her on account of the unvarying attachment she had displayed towards a mother, whose name and cause, within a short time afterwards, excited all the popular feeling of the country in her behalf. The death of this Princess, rendered doubly distressing on account of the peculiar circumstances under which it took place, excited, for that very reason, in a still more powerful manner, the mouruful sympathies of the people. The readiness with which a public subscription for a Cenotaph to her memory was commenced, and completed, spoke a language that could not be misunderstood, and testified in the most honourable manner the just appreciation of her virtues by the nation at large. The task of designing and executing this Cenotaph was entrusted to Mr. Matthew C. Wyatt, and from the known talents of that gentleman, and his science both as a painter and sculptor, the highest expectations were raised. This National Monument, for such we may justly call it, is now completed, and in our opinion the very highest expectations that had been formed have been fully justified. The Cenotaph will shortly be opened to the public, but previously to that taking place, we have been favoured with a view of the work. In order in some manner to gratify the curiosity of our readers, we shall attempt to give a slight sketch of the design and execution of this monument, which, in our opinion, is calculated to increase the well-earned fame of Mr. Wyatt, in no ordinary degree. The part chosen for the erection of the Cenotaph, is the best that could have been selected for the purpose. The associations awakened by St. George's Chapel, are different from those created by any other Cathedral in the kingdom. It breathes an air of mingled chivalry and devotion, alternately exciting the mind by visions of past glory, and teaching it humility, by the consciousness that the great and renowned of this day must in their turn submit to the fate of their glorious predecessors, and sink like them into the shadows of the tomb. In this chapel now wave the flags of the noblest of the land, and within its vaults repose the ashes of some of Britain's departed Monarchs. To these was at length added a Royal Lady, on the anticipation of whose glory Englishmen had been accustomed to dwell with pleasure. When the expectations they had formed were blasted by the stroke of death, they determined to pay to her departed worth that tribute of respect which they had long hoped to have offered to her living grandeur. Their intention has been well fulfilled. The spot selected as the most fit for the reception of this Cenotoph has been the south-west corner of the nave of St. George's Chapel. The tomb is formed of the finest white marble, and represents an elegant female figure extended in death and covered only with some thin drapery. This drapery does not conceal the languor of death, which is most truly and naturally expressed both in the figure and the face of the deceased. One of the arms hangs down by the side of the body, and presents the perfect view of one hand, which is marked by the same finely executed expressions of languor. Around this figure are those of four females weeping. These females and the drapery with which they are covered are very splendid specimens of sculpture. In the back ground of the groupe are two Angels kneeling, one of whom presses to her bosom a new-born child. Between these is a figure supposed to represent the disembodied spirit of the Princess ascending to Heaven. In an attempt to convey such an idea to the mind of the spectator, of course the sculptor lies under considerable disadvantages. The inhabitant of the air is of too unsubstantial a nature to be correctly represented by marble, the solid appearance of which can never be changed or worked off into mere shadow or thin air, like colours in painting. In that respect the sister art has decidedly the advantage. Still, what could be done has been effected. The figure, though richly formed, is at the same time so elegantly moulded, as to deprive it of much of its massy effect, while the expression of the face is so angelic, so full of hope, so marked by anticipations of heavenly joy, as to assist materially in producing the delusion which the artist required. Behind this figure the space is dark and gloomy, offering to the imagination, the picture of a being bursting from the shadow of death, and springing upwards to light and happiness. Above the Cenotaph is a light Gothic screen, on which are emblazoned the arms of the Princess and of the Prince of Coburg. This screen is highly gilt, and perhaps on that account might be objectionable, but that it is so small and elegant, as to offer but a very slight contrast to the other portions of the Cenotaph, and certainly nothing sufficient to render it at all unpleasing to the eye. The windows of this small chapel are all of stained glass, and with the whole of the other parts of the Cenotaph are the work of Mr. Wyatt. In six of those windows, are the figures of that number of the Apostles, and in the *fleur de lis* surmounting the centre window, is a cross, surrounded by the halo of the glory; this is most beautifully executed. The ceiling of the Chapel is moulded, painted, and gilt, and the middle moulding contains the cypher of the present King. The two extreme side-windows are simply coloured glass, and in the choice of the colours. Mr. Wyatt has exhibited the advantage of blending a knowledge of painting with that of sculpture in the most striking manner. The northern window is of a deep purple colour, and the effect produced is of a most striking and novel kind. The whole of the figures seem to be enveloped in a kind of unearthly light, that adds a peculiar interest to the scene. The emotions it produced in us, seeing the curtain which concealed the Cenotaph suddenly withdrawn, were extremely powerful. We felt the place was sacred, and we hesitated before we could resolve on breaking into this melancholy sanctuary. It almost seemed that we were disturbing the repose of the dead.—*Morn. Chron. Oct.* 10.

PRUSSIAN STAGE-COACHES.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, SEPT. 26.—His Prussian Majesty, who is a great coach-master in this part of his dominions, has adopted in his *Koeniglich, Pruessiche Personen. Schnell Post*, a regulation which has been often talked of as a desideratum in England. In the sum which a passenger pays on taking his place is included every thing which is required for his furtherance to the end of his journey, so that he is not to be called upon for the frequent and uncertain disbursements to postilions, coachmen, and conducteurs (or guards). It is at the option of the passenger to pay also, at the time of taking his place, a sum, very reasonable in amount, for fetching his luggage from his lodgings to the coach-office. In order to inform the traveller of this and many other particulars a billet is put into his hand, when he has made his disbursement, which contains a receipt for his fare, and 14 regularly numbered points of instruction, the first two of which are as follow:—

1. In the above sum every thing is comprehended that the traveller has to disburse for his conveyance to the forementioned place.

2 The conductor, the coachmaster, and the postilion, must under no pretext demand drink-money from the traveller, or even courteously beg for it. The highest and the lower receive this remuneration from the post treasury.

The word drink-money, which is of constant occurrence in Germany, is not, I scarcely need observe, to be taken in a narrow and literal sense. As every greater comprehends a less drink-money means money for every other purpose of life, and is in fact the whole payment which postilions and people of that description receive for their services. I mention this regulation partly for the sake of my travelling countrymen, many of whom are entirely ignorant of the German language, and who, having something written in a strange tongue delivered to them, conclude it is something they are not intended to understand, and then pay the conductors in spite of the King of Prussia's benevolent intentions—partly to say that the thing answers very well in practice, and that the conductors, though they have not occasion to take off their hats, or scratch their heads at the end of the journey, are at least as civil as the feed functionaries in our own favoured island. Far be from me, however, the rashness of saying that a constitution of stage coaches which works well in practice in one country, is fit for adoption in another, distant from it at least two hundred miles. Indeed, a striking instance of the inefficacy of written laws against the manners of a people is to be found in this same billet, one of the fourteen rules in which runs thus:—

"8. It is forbidden to the conductor and passengers to smoke tobacco, or to carry large dogs with them."

Vain attempt! The liberty of the pipe is as the air we breathe—if we have it not, we die. Great dogs, if we take magnitude in a literal sense, are not always to be found in a Royal Prussian diligence, but great pipes always, and if you be a passenger in an interior, containing six persons, the odds are that there are five smoking, unless, from allowable obsequiousness to the manners of a great people, you form a sixth.

It is but justice to say, that these coaches are very well arranged, and comfortable conveyance.—*Morning Chronicle, October* 5.

ON EPITAPHS.

Yet e'en these bones from insult to protect,
Some frail Memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth rhimes, and shapeless sculpture deck'd,
Implores the passing tribute of a Sigh. GRAY.

In all my peregrinations in that sea-girt Isle to which my last was, I fear, an eternal adieu, it was my first object to seek out comfortable quarters by the fire side of some Jolly Boniface, or Mother Quickly; and the second, to visit the Church-yard in each Town or Village. By scraping acquaintance with Boniface, mine Host, (which is seldom attended with difficulty,) I became familiar with the history of almost every village and hamlet in the kingdom. I mean a History of the living—My visiting the Church-yard gained a knowledge of the departed worthies, as the "frail memorials" erected to perpetuate their memories, generally contain, what can seldom be seen on the splendid Monuments of Honorables and Most Nobles—something like the truth.

Possessing a large fund of such information as, I used to flatter myself, might render me an useful amanuensis to some Topographical Writer, or Stationary Writer of Travels, I had hopes of being so employed; but fortune has denied me that honor. I sometimes, however, endeavour to live over those days by retrospection. And I believe I may without vanity say, that, besides Local Anecdotes, I have treasured up a greater variety of Epitaphs than most men can boast of. As this species of writing has not attained that perfection here that it has in England; I shall communicate a few which I consider excellent in their way.

In a Country Church-yard, in Norfolk, I met with the following:

No longer upon this Earth I'll dangle,
Because I hopes to be an Angel.

In the above Epitaph, there is a Noble disregard of Rules of Art, and affected ornaments of style. It is modest too. Pope is more assuming, when he says "Men would be Angels," whereas it is here modestly expressed "I hopes." What can be more happy than the first line—there are men who like to Dangle after the Ladies, others who like to Dangle after great men—if they have any thing to give. But the person who speaks in the Epitaph, would no longer Dangle after any thing on Earth: and gives a very sufficient reason—"Because I hopes to be an Angel." Some malicious Danglers might pretend to give another, why a defunct person will dangle no longer on Earth—but we should not attempt to be "wise above what is *written*."

Zounds, Death! what hast thou done?
Why thou hast ta'en our Brother John,
And laid'un under ground,
Father had rather a paid five pound.

Now when persons depart this life, which some how or other often happens; their surviving Friends are so inconsolable as to be utterly at a loss for words to express the severe calamity which has befallen them. The Epitaph just read, would be an admirable guide in such cases. The loss sustained is estimated with the nicest precision. It is also spirited; expressing a noble indignation at Death's presuming to take away Brother John in so cavalier a manner.

In the next, Death can hardly indeed be much blamed—not much harm being done, as he left the man nearly as he found him.

Here lies Matthew Mud; death did him no hurt!
When alive he was Mud; and now he's dirt.

The next is on a good Fellow who seems to have been treated rather unceremoniously.

I was well about ten,
Had a few Friends to sup with me;
Taken ill before twelve,
And at one 'twas all up with me.

We might observe here, for the information of those who may be ignorant of the fact, that persons who can give a good supper may generally get a few friends to help them to eat it.

A——o B.

The Burmese Imperial State Carriage, which was captured at an early period of the present sanguinary Indian war, has just reached this country, and is now preparing for a public exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. It is, without exception, one of the most splendid works of art that has ever been produced, presenting an entire blaze of gold, silver, and precious stones. Of the latter, the number must amount to many thousand, comprehending diamonds, rubies, sapphires white and blue, emeralds, amethysts, garuets, topazes, cats'-eyes, crystals &c. The carving is of a very superior description: the form and contruction of the vehicle extraordinary; and the general taste displayed throughout the whole design is at once so grand and imposing, yet at the same time so chaste and refined, as to defy all rivalry even from European workmanship. The warlike power and resources of this surprising people are at present exciting univrsal astonishment and attention. This new object attests the fact, that, for taste in design and skill in the execution of works of art, their talents have been no less hidden and unknown to us. The carriage stands between twenty and thirty feet in height, and is drawn by elephants. —*Ackermann's Repository.*